FOURTH:

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY,

APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR IN THE

GARNATIC,

AND OF

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THOSE PARTS.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXII.

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REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY, &c.

The Committee of Secrecy, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the War that now subsists in the Carnatic, and of the present Condition of the British Possessions in those Parts; and to report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the House; and who were instructed to enquire into the Rise, Progress, Conduct, and present State of the Maratta War, and all other Hostilities in which the Presidency of Bengal now are, or have been, engaged in the Support of that War; and of the Essets which the said War and Hostilities may have produced in Bengal, and the other Settlements and Possessions of the East India Company,

In the original Plan of their Report, proposed, after giving an Account of the Irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, with the military Transactions that happened in Consequence thereof, and the Intelligence which the Company's Servants had received of the hostile Intentions of that Prince, to state the Conduct of the Company's Servants, as far as it appears to have had any Instuence on these Transactions, under Three Heads; Military, Political, and Revenue.

Of these Three general Heads, the First makes the Subject of a former Report; the Second will be separately considered. In the present Report, Your Committee propose, as far as the Materials they have had Access to enable them, to mention such Particulars respecting the Revenue of the Company, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, as may be of Importance for the Information of the House.

Your Committee, however, beg Leave to observe, that this Part of their Business has been much abridged, in Consequence of the Variation which they thought it necessary to make upon their original Plan. In the Introduction to their Second Report, they informed the House, That having found several special Matters relating to the Conduct of the Two last Governors of Fort Saint George, and of their respective Councils, which appeared proper to be communicated to the House; they thought it their Duty to make a Report of these special Matters as early as possible, and without waiting to complete their General Report. Of those special Matters, which make the Subject of the Second Report, a very considerable Part relates to the Conduct of the Company's Servants in the Management of the Revenues; and in that View, was originally intended to be introduced under this general Head. To introduce the same Matters here again, would oc-

shon an unnecessary Repetition. To that Part of the Second Report, therefore, Your Committee beg Leave to refer for Information in these Particulars; proposing here, after mentioning what appears to have been the State of the Treasury at the Time of the Irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, to give only a general View of the Nature, Amount, and Expenditure, of the Revenues; with such Observations respecting them, as did not fall within the Plan of that special Report.

Fort Saint George Minutes of Conf. 29th July 1780.

Your Committee find, That at the Time of Hyder Ally's Irruption into the Carnatic, the State of the Treasury of Fort Saint George, and of the Money at their Command, was by no Means such as could enable the Presidency, from its own Resources, to resist so formidable an Attack. Mr. Sadlier, in his Minute of July 29th, 1780, charges the President and Council with having taken " no Pains to replenish an empty Treasury; " that the Nabob had declared he had no Money; that the Rajah of Tanjore had made " the same Declaration; that the Masulipatam Districts of the Northern Circars were so " far from being able to furnish the Supplies, that Arrears of Tribute then amounted to " Seventeen Lacks of Pagodas; that Sitteram Rauze, the most wealthy Zemindar " under the Company, had not paid his Kists, and instead of his being pressed to pay "them, a Remission of Tribute was voted to him; that Ball Kistna was in Arrears, nor " was it believed that he would be ever induced to make good his Engagements."—Mr. Sadlier adds, "That notwithstanding that bad State of the Revenue, Money might be " raised, and enough of it too, had Government acted with Spirit and Resolution; but "that both were wanting when both were most required—That the Nabob's Territories " had remained in Peace ever fince the Year 1769; that confiderable Additions had " been made to them fince that Time; that his Expences were by no Means adequate to " his Revenue—he asks, What then is become of the Overplus?—that his Revenues " had been diminishing annually; that the Revenues of the other Countries subject to "Madras, had been diminishing in the same Proportion; that their Specie had been " transported to China and to Europe, at the Rate of Ten and Fifteen Lacks of Pagodas " annually; but that though much had been carried away, enough still remained, and "that the Means were still within their Reach, if they would but exert themselves with " Activity and Spirit."

not denied

This melancholy Picture of the Finances, drawn by Mr. Sadlier, remains uncontradicted; nor, though an Answer is made to his Minute by the Governor and Commander in Chief, is any Reply made to this Part of the Charge contained in it.

Appendix, No 1.

Your Committee find, That in a Letter dated 26th July, the Governor had applied to the Nabob, to know what Affistance might be depended upon from him, to resist the Attack of Hyder Ally, and particularly to know what Supplies of Money might be depended upon from him, and at what Period; adding, That however desirous he might be to defend the Company's and his Highness's Forts and Possessions, it would in a great Measure depend upon the ample Supplies of Money his Highness could furnish him with at that critical Juncture.

See Appendix to 1ft Report, Nº 8.

To this Demand the Nabob returns a very long Answer, stating his utter Inability to advance any Money; imputing his Distress to his being deprived of the Tanjore Country, to the Anticipations he had been under the Necessity of making on his Revenues, and the Depredations of the Enemy's Cavalry; and concludes with intreating the Governor to use every Exertion in his Power to procure what might be immediately wanted, which he would discharge in Time of Peace, considering himself, in every Respect, as Principal in the War then waged against the Carnatic.

Letterfrom Sir Eyre Coote to the Committee of Correfpondence, Nov. 30th, 1780. This Account of the Nabob's Distress, is confirmed by Sir Eyre Coote; who, in his Letter to the Committee of Correspondence at the India House, dated 30th November, 1780, after describing the bad State in which he found the Affairs under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, upon his Arrival there, and the total Want of all necessary Supplies, adds, "I naturally turned my Eyes towards the Nabob Mahomed Ali; but figure my Disappointment, when, instead of finding him in a Situation to affist our Exigencies, "I learnt from his own Mouth, that he had neither Men, Money, nor Instuence, and that he looked to the Company for the Support of both his Interest and Credit."

Appendix, Nº 2. Aug. 7th, 1780. A fimilar Application was made to the Rajah of Tanjore, but with as little Success. He excused himself on the Ground of want of Money, and the Oppression his Country had suffered under the Nabob, which had left him so little in Condition to affist the Company with Money, that it was with Difficulty he had paid his Subsidy of Four Lacks.

Your Committee find, that in this Exigency, Application was made to the Supreme Governor

Governor and Council for Affiltance, and particularly for a Supply of Money, which was urged in the most pressing Terms. The Select Committee of Fort Saint George, informs the Governor General and Council, in their Letter of the 26th of July, 1780, that it would be impossible for them to draw Resources from the Country, so as to be able to act with Vigour and Essect: And in that of the 14th of September, that they had no Means whatever to answer the extraordinary Expences of the War; and that it would be totally impossible for them to carry it on, unless they could be sure of Supplies of Money from Bengal.—They add, "That it would be a great Relief, if a Sum of Money could be sent immediately after the Receipt of these Dispatches." And Sir Edward Hughes, in his Letter of the same Date, to the Governor General and Council, after mentioning the Necessity of sending a Supply of Troops from Bengal, adds, Nor will Troops alone save this sinking Settlement; for I am assured by the Governor, that they have no Money in the Treasury, nor any evident Means of raising it, in any Proportion adequate to their present Exigencies."

Appendix, Nº 3.

Appendix, Nº 3.

Secret Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, 22d Sept. 1780.

And Your Committee find, that the President and Council express themselves in the same Manner with respect to their Finances, in their Dispatches to the Court of Directors. In the Letter from the Select Committee of Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors, dated October 15th, 1780, they write that, "They had been put to the greatest Distress for the Want of Money to carry on the War." And in their General Letter of the same Date, they inform the Directors of the Means they had taken to supply that Want—That they had iffued Advertisements for receiving Loans from the Inhabitants, on certain Terms which they mention: But that the Supply, by that Means obtained, proving inadequate, and having no Hope of any immediate Relief that could be deemed effectual, they had been under the unavoidable Necessity, as the last Resource, to draw Bills on the Directors to the Amount of £.200,000.

Appendix, Nº 4.

Appendix; Nº 4.

Your Committee find, that the Consequence of the Application to Bengal, was a Supply of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees, which the Governor General and Council sent by Sir Eyre Coote. But they find that this Sum, being intended wholly to answer Military Expences, was entrusted not to the President and Council of Fort Saint George, but to Sir Eyre Coote, Commander in Chief; and that a Paymaster was appointed by the Governor General and Council, to whom the immediate Charge of it was committed: But the Governor General and Council authorized Sir Eyre Coote to make use of this Money, in supplying the Requisitions of the President and Select Committee of Fort Saint George, if he should be fatisfied of the Expediency of doing so.

Appendix, Nº 5.

And Your Committee find, that these Supplies appear still to have been insufficient: For in a Letter of the 29th of November, to the Court of Directors, the Select Committee writes, 5 That they can place but little Dependence on any Resource, but that of Bengal, for carrying on the War; and that as to the Expences of the Civil Department, they have very slender Hope of procuring sufficient to answer them from any Quarter."

Appendix, Nº 5.

And Sir Eyre Coote, in a Letter dated 10th of November 1780, to the Governor General and Council, informs them, that "by the nearest Computation he could make, the future Disbursements at Fort Saint George would rather exceed Seven Lacks of Rupees per Month, every Cowrie of which must come from Bengal, as he found there were no Resources there, from which a single Pagoda could be expected."

Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Governor General and Council, 10th Nov. 1780.

Your Committee, observing this Distress for Money at Fort Saint George at this particular Period, ordered the Servants of the East India Company to lay before them, a State of the Treasuries at the different Presidencies for the last Four Years.

In Obedience to this Order, there was laid before Your Committee, A State of the several Treasuries, for Four Years preceding the last Period to which they could be made up. That of Madras is made up to the 25th of March 1780, and is as follows:

30th June 1777 — Pag' 4,29,552 at 8s. — £. 171,820.
31st January 1778 — 3,57,794 — 143,117.
28th February 1779 — 2,36,916 — 94,766.
25th March 1780 — 2,88,238 — 115,295.

Your Committee are aware, that as this Account is made up only to the 25th of March, which Your Committee was informed was the lowest Period to which the Materials at the India House admitted of its being brought, it cannot be considered as giving Rep. IV.

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any fatisfactory Information with respect to the State of the Treasury, at the Time of the Irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic; and as there is a Difference in the Peniods to which the State is made up each Year, no very exact Comparison can be made of the State of the Treasury in these respective Years. But so far Your Committee think themselves warranted to observe from this Account, that on the 25th of March 1780, the State of the Treasury was not such, as, upon a Comparison with its Situation at other Periods, implied any particular Attention to that Object. many not along on will not ad

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It is proper that Your Committee should observe, that on various Occasions preceding the Period of Hyder Ally's Irruption, the President and Council at Fort Saint George appear to have represented their Difficulties with respect to Money. The Revenues under that Presidency are stated as barely sufficient for their Peace Establishment; and even those Revenues as not to be depended upon in Case of an Emergency, owing to the Irregularity of the Payments, particularly from the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore. On the 31st of December 1778, they inform the Governor General and Council, by Letter, tions, 31st Dec. that they had written particularly to the Court of Directors, on the Subject of their Engagements with the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore; and requested that they would fall on fome Means of relieving them from the Embarrassments they were exposed to, in defending such extensive Territories, without having the least Command over One Refource belonging to them-That, in the mean Time, they flattered themselves that the Governor General and Council would yield them every Aid in their Power, and particularly at a Period when they were obliged to make Exertions much beyond their natural Strength; and when they had nothing to trust to for supporting them, but Engagements to be performed, and Revenues to be collected.

Appendix, Nº 6.

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Appendix, Iv. 3.

Appendix, No.

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1778.

Select Consulta-

At a Consultation on the 14th January 1779, at which Sir Eyre Coote, then at Madras on his Way to Bengal, was present, the President-after mentioning Sir Eyre Coote's Presence as a fortunate Circumstance, because, having an Opportunity, from his own Observation, to form a Judgment of their Resources, and of the Difficulties they had, and fill have, to ftruggle with, he might, from his own Knowledge, be able to enforce their Representations to the Supreme Council—refers to former Minutes, in Evidence of their Difficulties; apologizes for the Necessity they had been under of drawing Bills upon the Company, from the Impossibility of raising Money in any other Manner, for paying the Arrears due to the Troops: And adds, That notwithstanding the Money borrowed, they had then an empty Treasury-That if the Nabob should fail in his Engagements, the most serious Consequences were to be apprehended. That they had represented their Situation to the Governor General and Council; and that, if they did not receive a Supply, they would be under the Necessity of drawing on Europe-That it was absolutely necessary to act with Vigour, in order to obtain Money from those Channels from whence it ought to flow; and by a determined Plan of Occonomy, and a Reduction of all Expence, to endeavour to supply the Treasury-That though it would be improper and dangerous to reduce their Military Force at the Commencement of a War, yet, that he had no Hesitation to give it as his Opinion, that their Establishment was too great for their Resources.

Appendix, No 7.

Coore to the Co.

And Sir Ligre Coate, in a Letter dated 10th of November 1780, to the Govern In a subsequent Minute, of Date the 4th of February 1779, at which Sir Eyre Coote was also present, the President lays before the Board, the Intelligence he had received of the bad Success of the Bombay Army against the Marattas, and the Necessity thence ariling, of taking into Confideration their own State and Refources, as well for the Defence of the Carnatic as for affording Affiftance to any other Parts of the Company's Possessions, or of those of their Allies; -mentions his frequent Representations of the Difficulties they had to ftruggle with, and that the utmost they could expect, was to supply their Exigencies on a Feace Ettablishment, and to provide their Investments. That their Situation had been represented to the Governor General and Council; but that they should still address them in a more particular Manner on the Subject, and request that they would not only afford them Affiftance from the Bengal Treasury, in order to enable their Army to take the Field (should Circumstances make it necessary) but that they would give them their Opinion on such Points as they had fubmitted to their Confideration; and in particular, the Mode of fecuring the regular Payment of the Sublidies from the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore.

Appendix, Nº 7.

In a Minute of the same Date, Sir Eyre Coote expresses his Concurrence with the President, in the Necessity there was of making this Representation to the Government of Bengal. Committee are aware; that as this Account is as is up only to the 2 cth of

Appendix, Nº 8.

And Your Committee find, that, upon other Occasions, the Revenues under the Prefidency of Fort Saint George, have been stated in the same Manner, as barely equal to their Establishment in Time of Peace, and providing the Investment, but not to the contingent contingent Expences of War; and accordingly it appears, that to enable that Govern- Letter from the Prement to carry on the Expedition against Pondicherry and that to Mahe, they received a fident and Coun-Supply of Twenty Lacks of Rupees from Bengal. I have A marion a not event of the

cil of Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors, April 3d, 1780.

Your Committee next proceeded to enquire more particularly into the Nature of the Revenues under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the different Sources from which these Revenues arise: And Your Committee find, that the Revenues under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, properly so called, consist of Three general Heads:

> First, Revenues issuing out of Lands. Secondly, Duties and Customs. Thirdly, Farms of exclusive Privileges.

And Your Committee find, that the Lands subject to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, are,

First, The Lands immediately contiguous to the Presidency, consisting of the Dittrict round Fort Saint George, of which the Company had been long in Poffession; and the Jaghire Lands, which were acquired from Mahomed Ali Cawn, Nabob of the Carnatic, by Grant, dated October 29th 1763, and confirmed to the Company by the Mogul's Firmaun, dated the 12th of August 1765.

Appendix, Nº 9. Appendix, No 9.

Secondly, The Territory of Cuddalore, or Fort Saint David's.

Thirdly, The Diffricts of Masulipatam and Nizampatam, with the Five Circars of Elur, Rajahmundry, Mustaphanagur, Chicacole, and Mortezanagur Condavir or Guntoor, commonly called the Five Northern Circars.

And Your Committee find, that the Districts of Masulipatam and Nizampatam were acquired from the Subah of the Decan by a Grant, dated May 14th 1759; and that the Five Circars were granted to the Company by the Mogul's Firmaun, dated the 12th Appendix, No 10. of August 1765, and afterwards confirmed to them by Treaty with the Nizam or Appendix, No 10. Subah of the Decan, to whose Government they had been subject. By this Treaty, Appendix, Nº 10. dated 12th November 1766, the Circar of Montezanagur or Guntoor, which had been, previous to the Treaty, granted in Jaghire by the Nizam to his Brother Bazalet Jung, is referved to that Prince during his Life; and the Company engages to pay to the Nizam for the Three Circars of Elur, Rajahmundry, and Mustaphanagur, Five Lacks of Rupees Yearly, and Two Lacks for each of those of Mortezanagur and Chicacole; the first of which was in the Possession of Bazalet Jung, and the other, not then reduced to Obedience, as foon as the Company should be put into Possession of them; making in all Nine Lacks Yearly.

And Your Committee find, that, by a subsequent Treaty, dated the 23d Day of Appendix, No 10. February 1768, between the Company, the Nizam, and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in which the Northern Circars are confirmed to the Company, the Annual Payment to the Nizam for the Four Circars of which the Company was then in Poffession, is reduced to Two Lacks of Rupees for Six Years, and One Lack more, if during that Time they should obtain Possession of the Circar of Guntoor; and after the Six Years, Five Lacks for the Four Circars, with Two more when Guntoor should come into their Possession; making in all Seven Lacks.

Fourthly, The Company did, in the Year 1778, acquire from the Rajah of Tanjore Select Letter from the Territory of Nagore.

Fort Saint George, 17th Oct. 1778.

Your Committee find, that this District, which lies upon the Sea Coast in the Kingdom of Tanjore, and is valued at 21 Lacks of Rupees Yearly, was obtained from the Rajah, in lieu of a Grant of Lands round Devicottah, which the Rajah had voluntarily offered to the Company, in Gratitude for being restored to his Dominions, under the Government of Lord Pigot.

to conceive how little Lastly, The Company has, fince the Commencement of the present War, acquired from the French, Pondicherry and Karrical, with their Territories.

And your Committee having made Inquiry into the Nature of the Territorial Poffelhons of the Company, find, that these Possessions are distinguished chiefly into Two Kinds, known by the Names of the Havilly or Government Lands, and the Zemindary Lands.—That the Havilly or Government Lands, are Lands which belong in full Property to the Government (in this Case the Company) and to which no Rajah or Zemindar has any Right: And these Lands are either possessed by the Government itself, or let out to Renters for a certain Annual Rent.

That the Zemindary Lands are the Possessions of certain Rajahs or Chiefs, who pay an Annual Tribute, as settled by a Rent Roll, or Jummabundy, to the Government, according to the Value of their Possessions.

And Your Committee find, that though the Amount of the Tribute in the Zemindary Lands is variable, and settled only by temporary Agreements between the Government and the Zemindars, either for One or more Years; yet that these last are understood to have a permanent Claim to the Possession of their Lands, and a Right of transmitting them to their Heirs.

Appendix, Nº 11:

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In a Letter from the President and Council of Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors, dated 8th Mar. 1769, in which they state the Distinction between Zemindary and Havilly Lands; it is said, That the Tribute paid by the Zemindars, ought to be certain and invariable, though that has not always been strictly observed; and Changes of Government have always introduced Changes in the Tribute—they add, That this is of no great Consequence, for besides these first Tributes, (supposing they were so) the Supreme Government has always demanded, and Custom has given Sanction and Title to, a further Sum, as a Nazâr or Free Gist; and that these two Sums, the Tribute and Nazâr, are what they mean when they speak of settling the Jummabundy with the Zemindars.

Your Committee do not find in the Records of the Company which they have perused, any other Mention of this Nazar or Free Gift, as paid to the Government, distinct from the Tribute; nor do either the Agreements made with the Zemindars, or the Accounts of the Revenues transmitted Home, make any Mention of it.

Your Committee find a Passage in the Revenue Consultations of Fort Saint George, of Date 31st August 1774, which, as it tends to explain the Nature and Origin of the Rights of the Rajahs or Zemindars to the Possession of their Lands in the Northern Circars, where alone there are any Zemindaries under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and to illustrate the State of the Company's Possessions in that Quarter, they will here insert: "The Zemindars in general are hereditary Landholders, who, on certain Conditions, have held the Lands they now possess in their Families for a considerable Number of Years; some however cannot claim such long Right, but have been created Zemindars by the Subahs, who have governed at Hyderabad, since the Death of Nizam ul Mulk.

"During the Rigour of the Moorish Government, they were obliged, by the Condition of their Tenure, to assist the Subahs with a certain Number of Troops for Military Services, and to pay a Tribute besides, in Proportion to the Value of their Countries; but as the Government became weakened, they often resuled Obedience, until compelled by Force, and their Resulal often ended in their Expulsion from their Zemindaries; but even in such Cases, the Government sound the Attachment of the People to the Zemindars so strong, that they could seldom collect any Part of the Revenues; and in general, they rather chose to give the Lands again to one of the Family, than to annex them to the Crown.

"This Weakness of the Moorish Government, gave frequent Opportunities to the principal Zemindars to increase their Power—They seized upon the Lands of those who were unable to resist them, and so far, as to wrest the Havilly or Government Lands from the Government itself—By these Means many of them became possessed of large Tracts of Country, and maintained a considerable Number of Troops, particularly the Zemindar of Vizianagrum, in the Chicacole Circar.

"In this Situation we found the Zemindars when we obtained the Mogul's Phirmaunds:
"Unaccustomed to ready Compliance with any Requisitions of Government, and
apprehensive of suffering by a Change of Masters, it is easy to conceive how little
they were disposed to obey the new Orders of the Mogul. The Board considering
these Difficulties, and the Inconveniences which might arise to the Company, were
they forcibly to posses themselves of the Country, in Opposition to the Will of the
Zemindars, thought it most prudent and adviseable upon every Account to make
such Agreements with them as might secure a reasonable Tribute, and yet leave them
in an honourable Situation, by confirming them in the Rights and Privileges they had
enjoyed, and yielding to them a competent Maintenance out of the Produce of their
Countries.—This was explained at a Meeting with some of them; and the Zemindars

of the Elur and Mustaphanagur Circars, in consequence submitted, and entered into an Agreement, which may be seen on Reference to the Circar Consultations for 1766. The Zemindars of Rajahmundry and Chicacole held out some Time longer, and Troops were sent against them; but at length they submitted, and the same Mode of Settlement took Place with them, as with the Zemindars above-mentioned."

Your Committee find, in the Consultations of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, in their Revenue Department, of Date January 11th 1777, certain Questions sent to the Chief and Council of Mazulipatam, to be by them put to some of the principal Zemindars dependant on that Settlement, with respect to the Rules of Succession in Zemindaries.—They find, in a subsequent Consultation, of Date the 23d of May 1777, the Answers returned to these Questions by Four of the principal Zemindars; which, as they tend to illustrate the Ideas entertained of the Rights of these hereditary Landholders, with the Rules of Succession established among them, Your Committee judged proper to insert in the Appendix.

Appendix, Nº 12

Your Committee find, that the Right of these hereditary Landholders to the Possessian of their Lands, has been recognized by the Court of Directors; who, in their Orders for establishing the Committee of Circuit, 12th April 1775, say, "That it was by no Means their Wish to deprive the hereditary Rajahs or Zemindars of their annual Income; on the contrary, that they meant to secure it to them." They add, "That is any of the Zemindars should prefer receiving their Income from the Company, and relinquish their hereditary Claims, they had no Objection to allowing them such Stipends, as should be found reasonable, in lieu of the Benefits arising from their Zemindaries."

Besides the Havilly and Zemindary Lands, from which the Company draw a Revenue, Your Committee find, that there are various Parcels of Land in the Circars which are held by the Possession under the Name of Inaums, or Charity Lands, whether granted originally for charitable Purposes, on Account of Services performed, or in Free Gift. The Committee of Circuit, (the Institution and Object of which has been explained in a former Report) in their Letter to the President and Council of Fort Saint George, of Date the 10th of September 1777, state the Amount of these Charity Lands in the Chicacole Circar, at 40,000 Rupees a Year; and give it as their Opinion, That the Titles to many of these Charity Lands being sounded on supposed Grants in the Time of the Moorish Government, had either flowed from the Governors of the Province, who had no Right to make such Grants, or from Collusion with the Renters; the Holders of the Grants, from a Conviction that their Claims could not stand the Test of Examination, being contented, for a small Gratification, to lend their Names for the Purpose of carrying on this Imposition on Government.

Your Committee next proceeded to enquire into the Nature of the Second Branch of the Revenue, viz. the Customs and Duties.—These your Committee find to consist chiefly of a Duty of 5 or 2½ per Cent. according to the Quality of the Goods, imported by Sea or brought in by Land; in respect of which Distinction, these Goods either fall under the Sea or Land Customs.

Your Committee find, That these Customs or Duties have been usually received by Collectors appointed by the Company—They find, however, that in February 1779, Advertisements have been published for letting them at Rent for Five Years; and a Variety of Proposals appear to have been given in, in consequence of these Advertisements—This Plan, for which a Decay or Falling off in the Receipt, was given as the chief Motive, appears to have been much objected to by the Merchants and Traders of Madras, as hurtful to Trade, and unusual in a Free Government. The Consideration of it was therefore remitted to the Directors at Home; who do not appear hitherto to have made any Alteration in the Mode of Collection.

And Your Committee find, That the Farms of exclusive Privileges, which make the Third Branch of the Revenue, are, exclusive Rights of Trade in certain Articles, such as Beetle Nut, Tobacco, Arrack, &c. and for which an annual Payment is made to the Company.

Besides the Three great Branches of the Revenue above mentioned, there falls to be reckoned, as Part of the Resources of the Company under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, such Proportion of the military Expences as is defrayed by the Nabob of Arcot Rep. IV.

George, 29th Oct.

Letter from the Rajah of Tanjore in Consultation, 24th April 1776,

Military Letter and the Rajah of Tanjore .- And Your Committee find, That by Agreement between from Fort Saint the Company and the Nabob, that Prince is engaged to defray the Expence of Ten Battalions of Sepoys in the Carnatic, besides that of all his Garrisons :- And that the Rajah of Tanjore pays annually, by Agreement, Four Lacks of Pagodas, for the Expence of the Company's Troops in his Country.

> And Your Committee find that these Revenues are either accounted for immediately at the Presidency, or at one or other of the subordinate Stations, at which a Chief and Council refide—That of these subordinate Stations, there are Four under the Presidency of Madras; viz. One at Cuddalore; One at Mazulipatam, for the Circars of Elur, Rajahmundry, and Mustaphanagur; and the Chicacole Circar is divided into Two Districts, that to the South being under the Management of a Chief and Council residing at Vizagapatam, and that to the North, commonly called the Itchapore District, under a Chief and Council refiding at Ganjam.

> Your Committee having ascertained the Nature of the Revenues under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, with the Sources from which they flow, proceeded next to enquire into the Produce of these Revenues; and with that View they gave Directions that there should be laid before them, an Account of the Territorial and other Revenues received by the Presidency of Madras, from 1st May 1763 to the last Accounts received, distinguishing each Year, and distinguishing the Heads under which these Revenues are received, and the Balances under each Head at the End of each Year. This Account they think it proper to lay before the House.

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And Year Conviginted and This else Parament of Science Privileges, which make wis to their telling, marries in steer a new reason avoid and their property of the property of

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An ACCOUNT of the Territorial and other Revenues received by the Presidency of Madras from 1st May 1763 to the last Accounts received; distinguishing each Year, and distinguishing the Heads under which it is received, and the Balances under each Head at the End of each Year.

1763-4-		Received under each Head in the Year.	Balance of each Head.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort St. George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties	Ξ	Pags. 213,426 63,686	Pag ³ . 190,854 2,005	Pags.	Pags.	Pags.
Farms and Licenses —	-	46,110	13,085	323,222	205,944	322,222
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — Cuftoms and Duties —	=	14,650	10,650		soft bas for	
Farms and Licenfes —		8,800	3,400	27,314	14,050	27,314
Mafulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses		98,6 ₅ 6 6,198 1,1 ₅₅	4,571			
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	• =	3,922 226 644	received		128,556	106,000
				4,792		4,79
		Q0 0X 1	Pag	461,337	348,550	460,33
					Commission	6,23
	8.8		1		Pag	454,09

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1764-5.		Received under each Head in the Year.	Balances of each Head.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort St. George.		Pags.	Pag'.	Pags.	Pags.	Pag'.
Land Revenues —	_	242,073	295,863	ar.	of cach M	1 H ; 11
Customs and Duties —	-	57,201	2,205			
Farms and Licenses —		26,143	9,871	325,417	307,939	322,217
Cuddalore.			0 0 -0			
Land Revenues —	30 50	19,333	8,850			
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		8,030	3,050		-1000	
Taillis and Litetines —			5,-5-	33,377	11,900	33,377
Mafulipatam.		00			.08103	J 36 7101
Land Revenues —	-	88,373	3,809			
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		12,341	1,485			
Tarris and Electrics —				102,530	151,665	102,530
Vizagapatam.		. 0 - 0	No Ac-		**************************************	C DOMENSOR
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties —		4,838	counts		va baa ym. A	
Farms and Licenses —		984	received.		eg. I harn stor	
The state of the s				5,967	-	5,967
		84	Pags	467,291	471,504	464,091
		0.00		25	Commission	6,596
entition in the same in the same					Pag*	457,495
		areas STORE	-044	400		
1765-6.		2101				
Fort St. George.						
Land Revenues —	-	390,180	294,463			
Customs and Duties —	_	73,103	2,205			
Farms and Licenses —		35,470	10,381	108 750	807.040	400.00
Cuddalore.				498,753	307,049	497,753
Land Revenues —	_	11,584	8,850			
Customs and Duties —	_	5,233	_			
Farms and Licenses —	-	7,642	3,050		11.000	04.450
Mafulipatam.				24,459	11,900	24,459
Land Revenues —	_	88,365	171,761			
Customs and Duties —	-	11,490	3,809			
Farms and Licenses —	_	1,486	1,285		176,855	101.24
Vizagapatam.				101,341	• /0,055	101,341
Land Revenues —	-	3,542	No Ac-			
Customs and Ducies —	_	58	counts			
Farms and Licenses —		762	received.	4,362	_	4,362
			Pag	628,915	495,804	627,91
					Commission	
					Pag	

1766-7.	2 20	Received under each Head in the Year.	Balances of each Head.	Fotal Gross Receipts.	Total B alances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	-	Pag ⁵ . 375,250 61,689 36,376	Pag ⁵ . 311,396 2,045 26,737	Pag'.	Pag's.	Pags.
Cuddalore. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	1 L	14,637 5,092 6,483	10,550	473;315	340,178	472,315
Masulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	111	104,025 9,669 1,285	183,272	26,212	13,117	26,212
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties	=	4,703	Accounts	114,979	187,957	114,979
Northern Circats. Land Revenues	<u> </u>	351,545		5,520	-	5,520
COLUMN ESTIGNA TO FER A				351,545	358,630	332,705
[66*:236] - 689:75*** paugo-61			Pags	971,571	899,882	951,731
ccs.tr the Draws J		100			Commission	8,368
Circles 1969					Pags	943,363
1767-8.						
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —		304,96 54,39 35,49	8 2,175		429,743	387,848
Cuddalore. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	101	25,48 4,53 6,00	3		ence de la companya d	
Masulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	13.0	100,73 7,92 1,35	5 6,638	8	10,265	33,215
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	-	3,44	4 Accounts	110,014	213,803	109,786
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —	19-5	419,52			- 20-	4,272
908914				419,525		418,200
ogs of 11100 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Pag	964,720	10,88,691	953,321
Commission 99,283					Commission	
245/05-81 Sag			1	1	Pa	g° 953,32

1768-9.	le good	Received under each Head in the Year.	Balances of each Head.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues —		Pag'. 252,509	Pags. 523,684	Pags.	Pag*.	Pag to 1
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		72,048	3,109	360,390	561,564	355,227
Cuddalore. Land Revenues —		18,456	9,700	300,390	ed Revenues	equiables a.l
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	. 100	5,237 6,000	2,566	29,693	12,266	29,053
Masulipatam.				-3. 33	.(1)	viatulipate
Land Revenues —	8 (30)	105,502	6 628		denneyed bi	(D_E (C)
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	=	1,800	6,638 450	20	201 702	01
Vizagapatam.				118,308	221,703	115,45
Land Revenues —	-	5,907	No		d Revenues	t uf
Customs and Duties —	1 to 1	233	Accounts received.	2.21	ng i bha shidh ma sad tilea	00 104
Farms and Licenses —	.57	527		6,667	arrani	6,66
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —	ुहुन्	490,972	659,155	and the second	659,155	1a.1
307,585 38,630 331,706			Ds	490,972		431,100
921.73.1			Pags	10,06,030	Commission	937,499
saga. politicos						13,200
Pag que en					Pag	924,29
1769-70.					1767-3.	
Fort Saint George.					agiosi	in Select
Land Revenues —	-	479,553	394,157		gaunayay l	
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	1.1	61,040	2,320		men om ene Ineant bön en	T. I
Cuddalore.				582,396	427,634	462,03
Land Revenues —	-	29,220	14,436		Levenices of	
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	=	6,000	2,566	8	insoid bit a	ras I
Mafulipatam.				40,140	17,002	28,69
Land Revenues —	-	124,778	191,668		(Revenues a	
Customs and Duties —	-	11,471	5,829		Day 1 The	
Farms and Licenses —	-	2,250	450	138,499	197,947	138,49
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues —			No		Sevenues	nalaqagas maal
Customs and Duties		4,776	Accounts	La constitución de la constitución	duCl bus sons	du5
Farms and Licenses —	-	691	received.	÷ 500	troop, I bus at	5,53
Northern Circars:				5,530	Augusta Jeneral	3,53°
Land Revenues —	2	801,280	548,134	801,280	548,134	714,80
1, 20 103,28,01 017,100	· ga		Pag*	15,67,845	11,90,717	13,49,56
A Comment of the Comm					Commission	99,28
Fire Characters	The state of the s	The state of the s	The state of the s			
Mre trompt					Pags	12,50,27

Track Good Teach Land Merching. 1 Company Relations Recompany. 1770-1.	t	Received inder each lead in the Year.	Balances of each Head.	Total Grofs Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort Saint George.		Pags.	Pag'.	Pag'.	Pags.	Pag*.
Land Revenues —	-	381,671	288,792			
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		68,506	2,795 23,568			
Faiths and Licenes —		36,834	23,500	487,011	315,155	474,026
Cuddalore.					3 0, 00	
Land Revenues -	-	28,817	14,422		EDUTAL SET AND	
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		4,382	-			
Fairns and Licentes —		6,000	2,000	39,199	16,422	39,199
Mafulipatam.				37,-77		
Land Revenues —	10	111,198	A COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O			
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		9,774				
Parties and Licences —		2,807	785	123,779	193,255	123,090
Vizagapatam.				-23,779	-55,-55	3,3-
Land Revenues —	-	5,160				
Customs and Duties —	-	285	Accounts		and There are	
Farms and Licenses —		778	received.	6 ,223	_	5,796
Northern Circars.				,,,,,	.275.524	5,790
Land Revenues -	-	879,296	750,555	5	in provide to	IS.L
875 512 418,719 762 488				879,296	750,555	813,291
0.00 0000000 00000000000000000000000000	er.		Pag	\$ 15,35,508	12-75-287	14,55,402
(6,11,067 675,430 14,08,384			1 48			14,55,40
Committion Segos					Commission	49,506
					Pags	14,05,89
030,85,81 Br +					1 48	14,05,09
1771-2.						
Fort Saint George.						2.112.5
Land Revenues —	_	381,00	3 6,21	0	Transference (a)	
Customs and Duties —	_	67,03			nCi bar adist	
Farms and Licenses —	10	53,65		7	Maria Alkara	
Cuddalore.			-	- 501,692	9,372	494,89
Land Revenues —		0. 50	2,10		casemero5i ti	
Customs and Duties —	1001111	21,79			lift bos son	
Farms and Licenfes —	-	7,06	7 63	33	landii bop en	
1 21,028 2,733 1 37,036			All reported processing	33,786	2,733	33,78
Masulipatam. Land Revenues					1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	
Customs and Duties —		133,12			HOT WITHOUT	
Farms and Licenses —		3,14	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	35	ne on i lina an	
coder trains 1 concert		ļ		149,868	172,900	149,86
Vigaranatan					Revenues I	
Vizagapatam.		3,23	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	30	1974 bas smo	(40)
Land Revenues —	46.04					
Land Revenues — — Cuftoms and Duties —		14		20 - 8	HODGE A DOLLAR	
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —				3,682	9,710	3,68
Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses Northern Circars.	=	14		3,682	9,710	3,68
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		14	23 48	- 3,682	2500000011	
Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses Northern Circars.		30	23 48	3,682	2500000011	
Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses Northern Circars. Land Revenues		866,93	766,28	3,682	766,280	788,93
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses — Northern Circars. Land Revenues —		866,93	766,28	- 3,682	766,280	788,93
Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses Northern Circars. Land Revenues		866,93	766,28	3,682	766,280	788,93
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses — Northern Circars. Land Revenues — 120,004 484,502 213,088		866,93	766,28	3,682	766,280	788,93

1772-3.	3 1	Received under each Head in the Year.	Balance each He		tal Gross eccipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties	=	Pags. 396,785	Pags	=	Pags.	Pag'.	Pag*.
Farms and Licenses —	-	43,895	I,	541	511,166	1,541	501,517
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		21,405 3,665 7,600	-	633	600	Hippovali bi Class and Hogy bise ser	32,670
Masulipatam.					32,670	2,733	32,070
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		92,389 13,913 3,143	3	972	109,445	138,342	109,445
Vizagapatam.				0	109,445	1301340	
Land Revenues — — Customs and Duties —	100	1,692	•	,870	251	of the arrol	u')
Farms and Licenses —		572	2	225	2,264	14,095	2,264
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —	-	855,51	418	3,719	855,512	418,719	762,488
5.45,50a 11,35.38;				Pag ^s	5,11,057	575,430	14,08,384
				7		Commission	85,304
						Pag	13,23,080
			-		_,		44 4000 1000 1000 1000
1773-4.						2-1-(K)	
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues —	joj s	388,20		2,310		core. Revenue labo and Dan	d inac ma Unul olm)
Customs and Duties - Farms and Licenses -		- 63,0 - 42,6		2,391		and Licen	Paren
Cuddalore.					493,917	4,701	485,84
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties -	601	- 20,5 - 3,8	88	2,100		eril bes in	one D
Farms and Licenses — Masulipatam.		7,6		633	32,028	2,733	32,02
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	0.5		307 1 367 357	66,795 4,829 786		Revenues the and Duri and Lincol	band Callo
Vizagapatam.			-		90,631	172,410	90,63
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties	198	1,0	653	16,396		Revenues as and Dune	Land Cultur
Farms and Licenses -	- lod	and the second	372			and Licenter	ertanil .
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —		_ 889,	615	502,48	2,02	16,396	313 - 1 3 3 1 1 1 1
26,930 \$ 66,000 \$ 58,938		Significant residence of the second second			889,61	502,484	790,0
35.93° 966,995 14,711163	. 1			Pag	15,08,21	6 698,724	14,00,6
Committee 74.064						Commissi	on 88,7
Augustation of Arman Control	Se . S. 16		Strange Land	The same		-	ıg. 13,11.9

		8t7]	j		*	
Total Green Balances Received Received 1774-5		Received under each lead in the Year.	Balances of each Head.	Total Grofs Receipts.		otal Nett Receipts.
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	19.9 10.2 10.2 10.2	Pag*. 387,214 70,064 49,100	Pag*. 5,670 2,030 3,241	Pags.	Pag*.	Pag'.
Cuddalore. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	=	20,950 3,093 7,293		506,378	10,941	504,048
Masulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	=	124,604 15,080 3,143	153,925 4,829 785	31,336	1,017	31,336
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —		4,508 144 302	15,890 — 126		.6 ~ .6	
Northern Circars. Land Revenues	-	881,085	646,676	4,954 881,08 ₅	646,676	4,954 663, 9 69
			Pag*	15,66,580	Commission	88,059 12,59,075
1775-6.				p		
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	=	303,155 66,252 42,682	830	10		20.0
Cuddalore. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	- <u>2</u>	20,452 3,173 4,787	3 -	412,089	97,588	408,893
Masulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	2842 <u>0</u> 288 <u>3</u> 288 <u>3</u>	76,879 16,100	6,82	9	semmen A sai Charles aspon Carles and mar	27,116
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses —	10821	5,12. 6. 32	4 -	7	escare so lla CE tana escell Latal bescent	94,548
Northern Circars. Land Revenues		10,12,67	590,15	5,517		833,427
200 4 7 1 47 TARABISTON EQ.			Pa	g ^s 15,53,23	-	13,69,501
					Commission	83,024

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	salante sali He	Received under each Head in the Year.	Balance of each Head.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nets Receipts.
Fort Saint George.		Pag'.	Pags.	Pag*	Pago	Pags.
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		375,485 47,422 42,200	108,181 936 4,621	465,107	113,738	459,454
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	=	16,585 3,439 4,850	2,100	2011	end Revenue oftens and L	1 21.874
Masulipatam. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses	111	131,194 17,084 3,143	94,689 2,829 1,571	24,874	3,117 -ross stritave Wilbra Light strictle	24,874
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues —				151,421	99,089	151,421
Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —	=	2,564 74 252	303	ere at at a start of	15,733	2,890
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —		963,712	575,053		575,053	854,731
			Pags	16,08,004	806,730	14,93,370
NEW TARREST 1 CONT. 18 1 CO					Commission	85,000
Stores and :					Pags	14,08,37
1777-8.			mante de la companya			The State of the Market State
Fort Saint George. Land Revenues Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses		33 ⁸ ,993 49,236 66,859	153,674 2,536 3,568	3	on seed of the see	Sabiul al b cu
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — Customs and Duties —		20,029	8,700	455,088	159,778	453,282
Farms and Licenses —	1 0, f	4,668	1,017	27,703	9,717	26,452
Land Revenues — Customs and Duties — Farms and Licenses —		100,000 14,605 3,143	109,082 2,820 1,57	esist	ecursys II br VS Len acroft Soc. 1868 em	
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues —		2,783	15,80	117,748	113,484	107,103
Customs and Duties Farms and Licenses Name of the Company of the	Ξ	685	15	3,468	15,962	3,468
Northern Circars. Land Revenues	10 to 00	333,985	11,90,21	3	11,90,213	162,691
Thereof G1,000 DARTON	1		Pag		14,89,154	752,996
storis magnitude y					Commission	45,000
					Pag	707,996

					A
incidimmoD to syllular 1778-9.	Received under each Head in the Year.	Balance of each Head.	Total Gross Receipts.	Total Balances.	Total Nett Receipts.
Fort St. George. Land Revenues — — Customs and Duties — — Farms and Licenses — —	Pags. 521,929 42,985 62,653	Pag*. 121,783 791	Pag*.	Pag'.	Pags.
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — — — Customs and Duties — —	24,979 3,459	8,700	627,567	123,885	626,595
Farms and Licenses —	-3,800	1,017	32,244	9,717	32,244
Land Revenues — — — — — Customs and Duties — — — — Farms and Licenses — — —	74,792 12,209 -1,571	138,009 6,829 2,357		147,195	87,144
Vizagapatam. Land Revenues — — Customs and Duties — —	4,400	14,206			
Farms and Licenses — — Northern Circars.	438	126	4,838	14,382	4,838
Land Revenues — —	584,000	13,50,996	584,000	13,50,996	556,320
		Pags	13,37,221	16,46,125 Commission	13,07,141
		en neddol Modelsa Squal aeg	7.10 mm	Pags	
1779-80.		n sels sin			
Land Revenues — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	388,052 44,211 54,957	received.	\$ 71 gard		
Cuddalore. Land Revenues — — — Customs and Duties — — Farms and Licenses — —	15,398 - 2,799 - 4,837	-	487,220		485,720
Masulipatam. Land Revenues — — Customs and Duties — — Farms and Licenses — —			23,034		23,034
Vizagapatam.	786	-	- 58,682	-	57,282
Land Revenues — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	229		i rigos ainm	100 m E	
Karrical. Land Revenues — —	9,65	-	229	-	229
Nagore. Land Revenues -		c pure	9,65	-	8,446
Northern Circars. Land Revenues —	62,87		62,87	5	62,875
East India House,	656,25	16 (me 3.54)	656,25	9	608,78
17th December, 1781. Errors excepted.	Street, Street	Pa		Commission e	12,46,36
Sea (and and or paragraphic sea the land		C4 C(U) \$8.0		A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	70,000
	1	1	1		Charge

Charges of Collection, exclusive of Commission.

	A STATE OF THE STA		
			Pagodas.
1763-4	احد		1,000
1764- 5	50,145		3,200
1765- 6	360 a		1,000
1766-7	-		19,840
1767-8		_	11,399
1768-9		_	68,531
1769-70			218,285
1770-1			80,106
1771- 2			84,795
1772- 3		_	102,673
1773- 4		_	107,590
1774- 5	2 2 T	=	219,446
1775- 6	po 1, 👛		183,735
1776- 7			114,634
1777- 8		_	184,991
1778-9		L	30,080
1779-80			51,582

East India House, 31st December 1781.

Rectipes

Balances.

EAS. S.S.

23,074

Errors excepted,
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

Land Mey

Parms and

Cuddalore.

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The Charges of Collection annexed to the above Account, make the Difference between the Gross and the Nett Receipts. In these Charges Your Committee sind, that, besides Surveying Charges, Repairs, Presents to the Renters, and Allowances to them on Account of Losses, are comprehended the Payments made on Account of the Pishcush, or Annual Tribute due to the Nizam for the Northern Circars; with certain Pensions payable out of the Revenues.

The Commission, which appears by the above Account to be deducted from the Nett Receipts, is a Commission upon the Revenues allowed to the Company's Servants.

Appendix, Nº 13. Your Committe find, in the General Letter to Fort Saint George of the 25th of March 1768, the Commission regulated in the following Manner:

The Sum of 60,000 Pagodas Yearly, out of the Revenues, was to be divided into One hundred Shares, proportioned among the Company's Civil and Military Servants as follows:

For the Governor, Twenty-one Shares.

For the Second in Council, Five Shares and an Half.

For the rest of the Council, not having Chiefships, Two Shares and an Half each.

The Commander in Chief, Eleven Shares.

The Colonels each, Four Shares.

The Lieutenant Colonels each, Two Shares and an Half.

The Majors each, One Share and a Quarter.

Out of what remained of the above Fund unappropriated, there was appointed to be paid a Gratuity of Three Shillings a Day to each Captain, Two Shillings to each Lieutenant, and to Enfigns and Lieutenants Fire-workers One Shilling a Day each.

The Deficiency of the Fund to make good the above Payments, was directed to be fupplied out of the Company's Cash; and the Surplus, if any, should remain to be carried to the Credit of the Company till further Orders.

Appendix, No. 4. And Your Committee find, that, by the General Letter of 23d March 1770, a Variation was made, both upon the Amount and the Distribution of the Commission. Instead of the specific Sum of 60,000 Pagodas, 5 per Cent. was ordered to be taken from

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the nett Territorial Revenues, to be divided among the Civil and Military Servants as follows:

One Twenty-fourth Part to be first drawn, and paid as a separate Share to Major General Coote, Commander in Chief in India.

The Remainder to be divided into One hundred Shares, proportioned as follows:

To the Governor, Twenty-one Shares.

To the Second in Council, Five Shares and an Half.

To the rest of the Council, not having Chiefships, as far as the Establishment of 12 Members of Council, each Two Shares and an Half.

To Brigadier General Joseph Smith, as the First Colonel, Eleven Shares.

To the other Colonels, equally among them, Eight Shares.

To the Lieutenant Colonels, Twelve Shares and an Half, to be equally divided.

To the Majors, to be equally divided, Six Shares and a Quarter.

The unappropriated Shares, and such as might fall by the Death or Resignation of Major General Coote or Brigadier General Smith, being to be carried to the Credit of the Company.

The Commission allowed to the Company's Servants appears to have remained upon this Footing till the Year 1777; in which Year Your Committee find, That a new Regulation was made with respect to the Payment of the Company's Servants. The General Letter to Fort Saint George, of the 11th of June in that Year, after narrating, that much of the present Confusion had arisen from the private Engagements of the Company's Servants, and their Concerns, Dealings, and Transactions, on their own separate Account, with the Princes and Natives of the Country; and strictly forbidding the Governor, or any of the Council, to carry on or to be concerned, either by themselves or others, in any Dealings or Transactions, by way of Traffic or Commerce, for his or their Use, Benefit, or Advantage, or for the Use or Benefit of any other Person, the Trade and Commerce of the Company only excepted; or to lend Money upon Mortgage to any of the Country Powers, or to any Person employed or entrusted by them; proceeds to direct, That, in Consideration of the above-mentioned Restrictions, every future Governor should be allowed a Salary of 40,000 Pagodas, and each of the Council 16,000 Pagodas, and that in full of all Fees of Office, Perquifites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatfoever; except fuch Field Allowances as the Directors should think fit to make to any Person who should have a military Command, and likewife except that the Governor should have the Advantage of continuing to refide in the Fort House, together with the Use of the Company's Plate and Furniture, and the Commission on Coral, in Use to be taken by former Governors.

This Regulation, which seems not to have extended to the military Department, continued in Force till the 11th of January 1781; during which Period, no Commission appears to have been payable to the Company's Civil Servants. But Your Committee find, from the General Letter of that Date, that the former System was again reverted to, with respect to all the Company's Servants, except the Governor. The Salary of 40,000 Pagodas by the Year is continued to Lord Mac Cartny, then appointed Governor, in Consideration of his being totally restricted from every Kind of Dealing, Transaction, or Commerce, in Money or Goods, the Trade and Commerce of the Company excepted. But with regard to the other Members of Council, the Orders given in the General Letter of the 11th of June 1777, respecting the Salary of 16,000 Pagodas yearly, is revoked; and the same Salaries and Allowances ordained to be paid to them, as were in Use to be paid to the Members of Council, prior to that Period; and all the Members of Council, below the President, are allowed to trade, in the same Manner as they might have done before the Restrictions in the said Letter of the 11th of June 1777.

In order that the House may be enabled to see still more in Detail the Particulars of which the Three great Branches of the Revenue consist, Your Committee will here insert, a particular Accompt relative to each; the First shewing to whom each Head of the Territorial Revenue has been let on Lease, or by whom it has been managed, with the Rent payable on each Lease, from May 1763; the Second, a particular Accompt of the Duties and Customs: and the Third, An Accompt of the Revenues arising from the exclusive Farms and Licences: These Two last Accompts, commencing in 1767, and ending, as well as the first, in 1779, which is as low as the Materials at the India House permit of their being brought.

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Appendix, Nº 15.

Appendix, Nº 16.

REP. IV.

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Remarks.	the nett Pertitorial Revenues, to be a shoong the Cavil and Military Servants follows: One Twenty fourth Part to be firefully and paid as a Sparate Share to Mar General Cooke, Commander in Cell 11 and paid as a Sparate Share to Mar Remainder to be divided integer of the Kents of the Kents of the Governor, Twenty one Second in Council, Pive Remainder to the Second in Council, Pive Remainder to the Council on Remainder to the Remainder to the Council on Remainder to the Remainder to the Council on Remainder to the
Total per Annum.	To see Colors Colors of the State of the Colors States States To the Lieutens To the Lieutens Colors States and the Colors Colors States and the Colors States and the Colors to be equally covided, So Shares and a Colors to be equally covided, So Shares and a Colors to be equally covided, So Shares and a Colors to the equally covided, So Shares and a Colors to
Total 1	The unappropriated Shares, and fuch as might full by the Denk or Reference of Major General Loote or Brigadier, General Sarah, Eding to be curred to the Contract of the Contr
Rent of each Farm, &c. per Annum.	Pagodas. 41,000 7,800 3,700 3,000 1,650 1,650 14,700 5,900 14,700 5,900 1,270 1,270 45,200 1,270 45,200 3,355 1,705
Rent of ea &c. per	Contract had anifen 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Periods of the Leafes,	5 Years from Aug. 1761 to July 1766 5 Years — Aug. 1762 — July 1766 5 Years — Aug. 1761 — July 1766 5 Years — D° — D° 5 Years — D° — D° 7 Years — D° 1 Year from Aug. 1763 to July 1764 8 Months, 15 Days, 16th Oct. 1763, to D° 9 Months, 15 Days, 16th Oct. 1763, to D° 1 Year from Aug. 1764 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Names of the Farmers.	Pushponada Nynar Rajah Pundal D° Paupah Braminey Paupah Braminey Paupah Braminey Saubramoney Trematrow Kistuagee Guntoor Vencatachillum Rashponada Nysar Meer Audel Cawn Rashponada Nynar D° D° Jyah Pillah Pushponada Nynar D° D° Mahomed Auzem Sadasheverord D° Mahomed Auzem Sadasheverord D° Mahomed Auzem Manderauze Bogana Modalareddy Naigue
Names of the Farms.	Fort Saint George. Poonamallee Deve Cotah Saint Thomé Trivetore Egmore Paddy Fields and Salt Pans Karrical Jagueer, granted by the Nabob to t Company in 1763. Trepaffore Seven Magans of D Manamungalum Chingleput Two Conjeverams Covelong Watremalour and Salivauk Cavantandelum Chinnamanaick Pollam, and Naidp Carangoly Carangoly Carangoly Fort Saint David's Bounds Fort Saint David's Bounds Rafulipatam. Nellapillee, and Towns Goorganapillee Sokanapillee and Ramaferum

	Karrical was given up to the Raja of Tanjore, Sept. 1764, and the Magans to the French foon after.	7		
1,14,261	Î	3,68,930	16,450	3,85,380
Pagodas	1	1	1	Carried over Pag' 3,85,380
2,200 26,286 10,670 3,080 715 11,660 18,150 9,350 20,000	22,000 18,430 4,500	3,24,000	16,450	Carried o
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r Year to 31 May 1764 ————————————————————————————————————	7 Years, from 1 Aug. 1764t031 July 1771 1 Year, to 31 July 1765	7 Years 1 Aug 1764 to 31 July 1777	1 1 1	3.30.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
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Pagodas		1	1	1 1	Pagodas
3,630 18,700 9,680 3,850 18,571 628	44,350 11,000 4,800 3,010 1,600 1,655 815 3,24,000	9,400 5,500	20,000	1,31,450	1,50,26,
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v. 1767 c. 1770	1221	- 11	7921 .	1 1	TT
5 Years, to 31 May 1770 — Do Do Do 3 Years, 29 Nov. 1764 to 28 Nov. 5 Years, 28 Dec. 1765 to 27 Dec.	7 Years, from Aug. 1764 to July 5 Years, — Aug. 1766 to July Do. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	5 Years, Aug. 1766 to July 1771 D°	3 Years, 29 Nov. 1764 to 28 Nov.	3 Years, Sept. 1766 to Sept. 1769 D° – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	1 Year, Sept. 1766 to Sept. 1767
May 177	Aug. 176 Aug. 176	1766 to .	v. 1764 t	1766 to S	766 to S
5 Years, to 31 May 1770 D. D. 3 Years, 29 Nov. 1764 to 5 Years, 28 Dec. 1765 to	7 Years, from Aug. 1. 5 Years, — Aug. 1. D. D. 7 Years, to July 1771	.s, Aug.	s, 29 No	s, Sept.	Sept. 1
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lora ana Ponracca Ponracca 5-7.	Salt Pan	Bounds -	Ponracca	ar hanagar	Sicacole)
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Bandarmalanka, &c. Tondore and Bandora Tumedee and Pedana Nariapcre Salt Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt Nariapore Town 1766-7.	Fort Saint George. Poonamallee Deve Cotah Saint Thomé Trivetore Egmore Perembore Paddy Fields and Salt Pans Jaqueer	Cuddalore. Trevendeporam Fort Saint David's Bounds	Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt Northern Circars.	Rajahmundry Circar Ellore and Mustaphanagar	Cicacole — — Vizianagrum (in Cicacole)
REP. IV.	G G	Cuc 7	Nor	M M	

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Remarks.			_	1 Year, Pag'. 11,428,—2d							
r Annum.	Pagodas.	3,91,230	14,900	1,06,184	4,41,159	9,53,473	Pagodas. 375,430	24,100	109,327		
Total per		1	1	ı	1	Pagodas.	1.	1 1	1		112,931
Rent of each Farm, &c. per Annum.	Pagodas.	I	ı	94,756	1,31,450 1,43,550 43,571 21,429 92,588 8,571		1	14,800	94,756	1,58,930 1,71,050 57,143 92,588	2,200
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the Farmers, and Renters.		1	1	Caumage	Ally Cawn, and Ally Cawn Accajee Pundat		1,	rah Saun	Caumag	Cawn, a Cawn ajee Pund	awn I
Names of the Farmers, and Renters		As last Year	As last Year	As last Year — Moslaconte Caumagee	Huffein Ally Cawn, and Jogue Punda Huffein Ally Cawn Dabbier Accajee Pundat Pykarow Sitteramrauze Juggut Doo		T	As laft Year — — — Mootu Comerah Saumy Tomberan	As last Year — Moslacontee Caumagee	Hussein Ally Cawn, and Jogue Pundat Hussein Ally Cawn Dabbier Accajee Pundat Sitteramrauze	rykarow Jaffier Beg C Juggot Doo
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arms and	1767-8.	ge	ı	and Pon	s. Caffimco	1768-9.	ge as laft See C s not let	ım ıvid's Bo	and Pon	Northern Circars, ulipatam. dry d Mustaphanagur Cassimcotah, &c. rum (in Cicacole)	(Villages
Names of Farms and Zemindaries.		Fort Saint George	Cuddalore	Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt	Northern Circars. Rajamundry Fillore and Muftaphanagur Cicacole and Caffimcotah Sattieveram Vizianagrum Tekaly		Fort Saint George as last Year, except Deve Cotah. See Cuddalore and Saint Thomé; not let this Year	Cuddalore. Trevendeporam Fort Saint David's Bounds Deve Cotah	Mafulipatam and Ponracea Salt	Northern Circars. Under Mafulipatam. Rajamundry Ellore and Mustaphanagur Cicacole, Cassimcotah, &c. Vizianagrum (in Cicacole)	Cowloor, &c. (Villages in Mustapha.) Tekaly (in Cicacole) Lykarow Tekaly (in Cicacole) Tekaly (in Cicacole)

Pagodas | 12,25,224

				The Sums here fet down.	include the full Tributes	of the different Zemindars	for the Year 1768-9; that	lis, from Sept. 1768 to	Sept. 1769; and Part of	the Tribute for the for-	Amer Year: The remaining	Part was collected by	from the Zen	dars, by Narraindoo, Ze-	mindar of Kimmeedy, who	raifed Disturbances in the	Circar.									
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	24,2867	20,857	12,077	14,287	2,028	2,143	1,101	18,121	12,169	25,016	^.	3,988	1,513	1866,5	3,772	4,7151	16,175	5,429	6,459	1,332	1,714	,	8,143	5,143	1	
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Under Ganjam, being the Itachapoor District of Cicacole.	Itchapoor Havilly Lands -	Moherry	Daracoote	Goomlur	Sourceah -	Beroudi	Hoummah -	Hautgur	Callicoot	Vizianagur		Seergur	Paloor -	Mundifaw	Jerridah – –	Turlah	Chigutty	Sourunghi	ellantra	Bouraurfinghi	Burragur	11123 0 - 42	Keltored Villages	Purgunnah of Courlah, &c	,	

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- | 2 Years, Sept. 1767 to Sept. 1769, - | -

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Remarks.																			
Total per Annum.	Pagodas.		2.70.220	24,100	1,13,041														
Total per			I	ı	11.														
each Farm, r Annum.	Pagodas.	3,75,430	3,800	ı	94,756		1,17,221	26,647	17,193	5,637	4,558	860.5	966'5	1,608	495	1,17,315	12,422	8,536	15000
Rent of ea		1	I	1	2d Year	,	1	1	 - 	1	1	I	ı	11	I	11	11	i	
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Periods of the Leafes.		.1	2 Years, Aug. 1769 to July 1771	ı	7 to Nov. 1770		ı	1	۱	ľ	I	T	1	to Sept. 1770	I	1 1	1	ı	I
Periods of		ı	ars, Aug. 1769	ı	3 Years, Nov. 1767 to Nov. 17		ı	 1 	1 1	1.	1		1	1 Year Sept. 1769 to Sept. 17	1	1 1	i i	1	1
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Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.		1	1	1	Zaumagee		Macca Opparow, and Macca Narrain Row	Camidenah, Paupiarow and Ancaparow	Vestireddy Vencatradiniadoo	Narfinvarow and Venca-	Callavacollee Timmenarow and Ra- marow — — —	Sopellah Mullarow Vencatrow, and Ramarow	allarow, Varigonda Vif-}	Kiffera Vencatram	Jppalapatty Vencatapettirauze -	gepettirauze	Cacarlamoody Ramchenderauze —	amala Doo	Letchinnarain Doo
Names of the Farmers, Renters		- As last Year	- Sadafhava	As last Year	As last Year — Moslacontee Caumagee			Camidenah, 1	Veffireddy Vencatradini	Sooranany tramarow	{ Callavacolle marow	Soopellah M Ramarow	{ Vellanky Mullarow, femrauze, &c.	Kiffera Vencatram	Uppalapatty	Vackevoy Jaggepettirauze Row Neeladerow	Cacarlamoody	Reddy Vencatramala Doo	Keddy Letchi
, Zemindaries, &c.	-70.	1	1	1	Ponracca Salt	Circars. viz. Rajamundry,	ttaphanagar. illy Lands of Ellore		11	1	1	1	d Jemmalavoy -		1			l	1
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c.	.01-6911	Fort Saint George	Saint Thomé	Cuddalore —	Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt	Northern Circars. Under Masulipatam, viz. Rajamundry,	Noozeed and Havilly Lands of	Chapar Mehal	Devra Cotah Nandigamah	Mylaverom -	Bezoara -	Chintalapoody	Medoor Guttoo and Jemmalavoy	Munagalah	Tellicacherlah	Peddapore Pellahpore	Ramachenderporam	Pollaram -	Gootalah

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Cafanacorree Velamapollam Vegayamapettah Jalimoody and Paliconah Tanangapillee Vellah Vondalafforam Cotapillee Havilly Lands of Muftaphanagar D° Rajamundry Veloor, Samatoo and Dooa	rcar under Vizag Cicacole. Havilly Lands Vizianagrum Sattiaveram	ler Ganjam or Havilly ur.	
The state of the s	Circar under Cicacole. Havilly Lan Vizianagrum Sattiaveram	Circar under Itchapoor Burragur Daracoote Moherry Goomfur Sourcrah Beroudi Hoummah	
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Remarks.											•								
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each Farm, r Annum.	Pagodas.	3,75,430	3,800	ı	94,756		1,17,221	26,647	10,500	5,037	4,558	860,5	966'5	1,608	495	68,002	12,422	8,536	legato
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Periods of the Leafes.		1	2 Years, Aug. 1769 to July 1771	1	3 Years, Nov. 1767 to Nov. 1770		1 1	, !	1	[ı	Ί.	ı	.1 Year Sept. 1769 to Sept. 177	I	1 1	1	1	I
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Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.		As last Year	Sadafhava	As last Year	As last Year — Moslacontee Caumagee			Erlagudda Codant Ram	Vetilireddy Vencatradiniadoo Sooranany Narfinvarow a	tramarow	Callavacolice 1 immenarow and Ka-marow — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Sopellah Mullarow Vencatrow, and Ramarow —	Vellanky Mullarow, Varigonda femrauze, &c.	Kiffera Vencatram	ppalapatty Vencatapettirauze	Row Neeladerow	Cacarlamoody Ramchenderauze	Reddy Vencatramala Doo	מא דכורווווו
	<u> </u>	- As	- Sac	- As	As Mc	lry,	Ellore Cu	三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三三	S	~ ·		$\frac{\mathbb{Z}}{-}$	<u>~</u>	- Kin	Up I	Ros V		- Reddy	301
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c.	70.	ı	1	1	afulipatam — — — — — — — — — — — — Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt	Northern Circars. Sr Mafulipatam, viz. Rajamundry,	· ·	11	ı	1	ı	1	Medoor Guttoo and Jemmalavoy	1	1	11	1 1	ì	l
ie Farms,	1769-70.	Seorge	ψ,	1	am and P	Northern Circars. afulipatam, viz. R.	and Havil	Iehal tah	nah		1	. dpoo	ruttoo and	Ч	rlah		Ramachenderporam Cotah	ı	l
Names of th		Fort Saint George	Saint Thomé	Cuddalore	Mafulipatam Mafulipata	Under Mafulipatam,	Noozeed a Muglatore	Chapar Mehal Devra Cotah	Nandigamah	Mylaverom	Bezoara	Chintalapoody	Medoor G	Munagalah	Tellicacherlah	Pellahpore	Ramachen	Pollaram	Gooralan

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2,805 2,805 1,129 1,129 144 165 220 2,629 2,365 11,000	69,000	45,715 2,857 7,143 12,857
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\rm \text{Year, Sept. 1769 to Sept. 1770.}	} I Year, Sept. 1769 to Sept. 1770	1 Year, Sept. 1759 to Sept. 1770.
— Mundapatty Trippettirauze — Condraigulla Stenwaparow — Angara Bramajee Kiiftnow — Gunnapatty and Sunderapah — Jellala Ramajee Banow — Sabinevefs Neganah — Cajee Mahomed Ruffey — Sadacælry Cawn — Damoderdofs — Vencatram Pundat — Conaty Tripetty — Jaffier Beg Cawn — Timmagee Pundat — Huffein Ally Cawn — Timmagee Pundat	Accajee Pundat — — — — Sitteramrauze — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Shamfunder Chowdry Permanund Sing Rajender Sing Narrainder Kiffenbunge Raya Sing Mahurtah Santarow Santarow
Cafanacorree Velamapollam Vegayamapettah Jalimoody and Paliconah Tanangapillee Vellah Vencataypollam Muccamalah Vondalafforam Cotapillee Havilly Lands of Muftaphanagar D° Rajamundry Veloor, Samatoo and Dooa	Circar under Vizagapatam in part Cicacole. Havilly Lands Vizianagrum Sattiaveram	Circar under Ganjam Itchapoor Havilly Lands Burragur Daracoote Moherry Goomfur Sourcrah Beroudi Hoummah

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Total per Annum. Remarks.	Pag. Pag	7,22,748														8,71,467	1	Pagodas 13,87,838	- 3,79,230	24.100												-		•
ent of each Farm, &c. per Annum.	Pag.	1	80,859	10,572	9,715	13,429	3,143	1,000	5,285	6,1,6	4,000	10,000	3,429	4,286	857	1-:			1	1			21,500	17, 230	2.840	1,00,1	3,46=	18,700	6,080	3,850	Y	2.866	1,400	
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armers, Zemindars, and Renters.	Brought over	Brought over -	it over	ī 1	1,	I	1	1		1	i	1	ł	1	7				1		1		I I	- Puntaloo	- L unitario		1	1	1	ausc.	•		majrov - 1	~
Names of the Farmers, Renters	1	1	- Brought over	Hurry Chunder	Murda Rauze	Beemadoo	Hurry Killen Sing	Gazender	Najamunimy	Santerow	Ragonaud Soor	Rajender Doo	Hurry Chunden	Choterow	Nilsnunk				As laft Year	Ac laft Vhar	The rate result.		1	Condesamillo Tomis	Condition Jogue 1 untarion	1	Sevajee Pundat	1	The state of the s	Cuidindee 1 ripeturause.		Condraguillo Veneareavier	Huffein Ally Cawn	
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c.	1769-70 continued. —	Northern Circars,	Circar under Ganjam continued	Hautgur	Callicote	Vizianagur – – –	Delegation -	Mandagan	The state of the s	Terridah	Turlah	Chiguny	Sourunghi	1	Bourauringni — — —			1770-71.	Fort St. George	o and along		Mafulipatam.	Nizamparam	Condore and Auclined	Innovado	Antraviddee	1	7	Tomedee and Pedanah -	Nariapore Salt	H	Nellanillee and Goorgananillee	i I	-

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	Macca Opparow and Narrain Row Boochenah Pundat —	Nor Lett.	ì				Sitteramrauze	Pykarow	luggut Doo	Abdulla Ryman	Guzzeput Dº	•		Shamfunder Chowdry	Ragonaut Soor	Rajamunny	Nifshunt	Choterow	Santerow	Hurry Chunden	Rajender Doo	Gazender	Mahurtah	Santarow	Rajender Sing	Hurry Kiffen Sing	Narrainder	Kisten Bunge	Harry Chunder	Raya Sing	Murda Rauze	Beemadoo	Permanund Sing
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tam.	Havilly on	Mun	y at Palli	of Year		atam, viz.	&cc.	1	ı	ds	1			willy Lan	1	1		1	1	ı	ı	I	1	1	1	1	I	I		i	I	I	į
nder Mafulipatam.	Nozeed and Havilly of Ellore Vondelefforam ————————————————————————————————————	1	Dutch Factory at Pallicole	The rest as last Year		Under Vizagapatam, viz. Chicacole.	Vizianagrum, &cc.	Sattiaveram	Tekaly	Havillee Lands	Kimmedy		Under Ganiam.	Itchapour Havilly Lands	Turlah	Mundefaw	Bouraurfinghi	[ellantra	Terridah	Sourunghi	Chigutty	Palour	Beroudi	Hoummah	Daracoote	Seergur	Moherry	Goomfur	Hautour	Sourcrah	Callicote	Vizianaour	Burragur
Under	No. Von Have	å	Ž Č	The	1	Under	Viz	Sart	Tel	Hav	Kin		Under	Itch	Tul	Ma	Bou	Tell	Ter	Sou	Chi	Pale	Ber	Ho	Dat	See	Mo	Go	Ha	Sou	Cal	Viz	Bur

| Pagodas | 13,99,344

Remarks.																100 100 175 80 54 5							
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Total per Annum.	Damodae	1 agodas.					ı			l		I						603.741	5,65°	1,83,142		1,47,490	
each Farm, er Annum	Pagodas	1 48004s.	5,100	2,700	1.300	969	3,24,000	12.600	9,600	1,05,133	4,400			1,14,471	6,050	5,940	18,408	4,30,360	1,64,285		42,857		
Rent of each &c. per A			1	11	i	1 1	1	1 1	1	i	11			1 i	i 1	11	11	1	11		1 1		
Periods of the Leafes.			1 1 Cai, 120g. 1//1 to July 17/2		5 Years, Aug. 1771 to July 1776.	11	1 Year, Aug. 1771 to July 1772	e Years. And to July 1776	D		3 9 5, 27 Aug. 1771 to 31 May 1775		1		; ; ; ; ;	1 Year, Sep. 1771 to Sep. 1772			3 Years, Sep. 1770 to Sep. 1773		1 Year, Sep. 1771 to Sep. 1772		
Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.		The Noboh	Tanacooty Pillah	raupan braminey — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		Natchipah Moodaly AntoniodeSouza, & MeddaBallaKiffnah	The Nabob	Sadafheverow — — —	1	As last Year	Moslacontee Caumajee Puntaloo – D°			Macca Opparow, and Narrain Row -	Mulloo Pundat — — — Coja Ioerulla Cawn — —	Sevajee Puntaloo and Timajee Puntaloo	Do	rackery Jaggrennanze	As last Year		Shanfunder Chowdry	The state of the s	
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c.	1771-2.	Fort Saint George.	hòmé – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	Egmore	1	ls and Salt Pans -	1	- Medod	d's Bounds	Mafulipatam.	Bandarmalanka, &c		Northern Circars, viz.	11	gur -	Samatoo	ict, &cc.	The Rest as last Year	am are Caroor	Thicker Gamiam Authority of Colors	avilly — — — —	House a supplement of the supp	TANTON SUC LEBALLE OF THIRDS

	l s	33		
20 0				1ft Year, Pags 13,475; 2d, 14,025; 3d, 14,575. 1ft Year, Pags 4,400; 2d, 4,950; 3d, 5,500. 1ft Year, Pags 4,400; 2d, 4,537; 3d, 4,6755.
3,90,575 19,200 1,11,733	9,36,793	3,90,575	1,11,733	5,21,508
. 11 1	6,06,161 1,83,142 1,47,490 Pagodas.	1,1	i	Car.over, Pag ³
22,225 44,350 3,24,000	8,360	22,225 44,350 3,24,000	21,560 16,500 12,320 2,849 1,001 57,503	13,475 2,310 4,400 6,875 4,400 31,460 ca
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r Year, Aug. 1772 to July 1773 D°	1. Year, Sept. 1772 to Sept. 1773	r Year, Aug. 1773 to Sept. 1774	2 Years, 1 June 1773 to 31 May 1775	3 Years, Sept. 1773 to Sept. 1776
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As last Year To the Nabob Do As last Year As last Year	As last Year Timagee Pundat, and Sevagee Pundat As last Year As last Year	As last Year To the Nabob Do As last Year	Condraigulloo Vencataraylloo	Sobraram Lollah Cojah Jorullah Cawn Timmagee Pundat Savagee Pundat Culdindee Trippetterauze
Fort Saint George. Poonamalice Jagueer Cuddalore Mafulipatam	Northern Circars. Under Mafulipatam Valloor Samatoo Under Vizagapatam Under Ganjam 1773-4.	Fort Saint George. Poonamallee Jagueer Cuddalore Mafulinaram	Nizampatam Devee Gondore Auclanada Innogodroo Antraviddee The rest as before	Under Mafulipatam Havelly of Ellore Rajamundry Muftaphanagur Valloor Samatoo Dooa

each Farm, Total per Annum. Remarks.	Pagodas. Pagodas.	Pacodas 5,21,508	31,460	Ps	97,680 - Ift and 2d Years each 97,680; 3d Year 99,880	26,647 - Ift and 2d Years each 26,647; 3d Year 27,197	17,193 If and 2d Years each 17,193;3d Year 17,743	- If and 2d - each 6.627; 3d -	Iff and 2d — each 4,558;3d —	If and 2d - each 5,098; 3d -	rft and 2d each 5,006; 2d	- each 1,608;3d -	- 1ft and 2d - each 209; 3d - 216	38,		68,002 - Iff and 2d Years each 68,002; 3d - 68,992	145788 0 - 26	8,635;3d -	7,219 - 1ft and 2d - each 7,219;3d - 7,549	5,698	1,128	-82	144	220	28		2,629 - ift and 2d Years each 2,629; gd Year 2,684	16,759
Periods of the Leafes.		1	Brought over	-) if Year	1	l ° l	11	è		1			i	- If Year I	3 Years, Sept. 1773 to Sept. 1776.	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 t		<u>°</u>	1 1			1 1	1			If Year	
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c. Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.		1773-4. Brought over — — — — —	Northern Circars under Mafulipatam —	11	1-04	. 1	Devra Cotah — Erlagudda Codant Ram — —	1	Regard — Callivacollue Timenarow and Ramarow	- I	National Committee Millander Vencatron 820	I I	Codant - Codant	Tellicacherlah — Uppalapatty Vancatapettirauze — Peddapore, and Tautipauka — Vackevoy Jaggepettirauze —		Ramachenderneram — Row Vencatrow — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1	Pollaram - Reddy Letchminataindoo	ih – Munda	I	Vegavamanetah — Vandra Gunnapetty, and Sundrapah —	Paliconah - Jellala Bramajce Banow	zapillee — Sabbinevefs Nan	Vellah — — Cajee Mahomed Kuffy — —	Vencataypollam	Wedelefforam	E Conaty Tr	

9,07,712	3,90,575	19,200		9,45,048
1,64,285	Pagodas I		6,02,888	1,53,590 9, Pagodas 14,
85,714 18,571 5,714 47,866 6,420 37,143 1,04,633	2,225 44,350 3,24,000	14,025 4,950 4,537 5,79,376	1,64,285 22,857 1,428 1,04,633 45,715 1,715 500	428 569 30
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Years, Sept. 1773 to Sept. 1776	guft 1774 to July 1775	Sept. 1773 to Sep	Sept. 1774 to Sept.	
3 Years, Se	r Year, Aug	3 Years, Sep	2 Years, Sep Do	111
			111 1711	ĬIIĪ
Sitteramraze Pykerow Juggut Doo Sitteramrauze Vizieramrauze Not fettled. Juggabundoo Chowdry		As laft Year As laft Year Sobrarum Lollah Timmajee Pundat Culdindee Tripetterauze	r — — — ze — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Iahunty — wdry — taloo —
Bitteramraze Pykerow Juggut Doo Sitteramrauze Vizieramrauze Not fettled. Juggabundoo	- As laft Year - The Nabob - Do - As laft Year	As last Year As last Year Sobrarum Lollah Timmajee Pundat Culdindee Tripett	As laft Year Jaggernautdoo Sitteramrauze As laft Year Juggabundy Chowdry Gungader Chowdry Baremdayoo Santaroy	— Cherna Chowdry — Antana Puntaloo
and Jellmore Havilly ah	ge	Circars, phanagur ar	Lands Hautgur	Moherry Vizianagur Hoummah
Vizianagrum Sattieveram Tekaly Chicacole and Jellmore Caffimcoatah Kimmeedy Under Ganjam. Itchapoor Havilly Lands The reft as laft Year	Fort Saint George Poonamallee Jagueer Cuddalore	Mafulipatam Northern Circars. Under Mafulipatam. Havilly of Ellore Do of Mustaphanagur Dooa The rest as last Year ———————————————————————————————————	Under Vizagapatam Kimmeedy Gulgundah Under Ganjam Itchapoor Havilly Lands Reftored Villages of Goomfur Do Hautgur	مُمْمُ

Remarks.										
Total per Annum.	Pag. 3,90,575	19,200						1,16,887	•	
Total pe	I	ı			. 1			1		
Rent of each Farm per Annum,	L	1	Pagodas 19,800 4,125 1,595	3,465 2,849	2,200	4,400	3,850		14,575 2,310 5,500 6,875 4,675 1,01,821 99,880	27,197 17,743 16,675
Rent of per 1	1	ı	1111	111	1	1 1	111		3d Year 3d Year Do Year	اً ا ا
	1	1	031 May 1783 31 May 1780 31 May 1783	111	1	1 1	111	1,	1111111	111
the Leafe	1	1	775 to 31 May to 31 May 5 — 31 May	111	1	1 1	111	1.	11111	111
Periods of the Leafes.	ı	l	Years, from 1 June 1775 to 31 May Years, D° — to 31 May Years, 1 June 1775 — 31 May	111	1	1 1	111	I		111
114	1	1	8 Years, from 5 Years, D° 8 Years, 1	111	i	1 1	111	1	3 Years, to	
Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.	As laft Year	As last Year	Anthony Sadleir — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		The Farms not being let, were managed by the Chief and Council of Mafulipa-	tam this Year; they are fet down at	the Rents of last Year.	 	zawn	Erlagudda Codant Ram — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
&c. N		- As	Antc — Mr. — Balal					7		Erlan Var
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries,	Fort Saint George	Cuddalore	Mafulipatam. Devce Nellapillee and Goorganapillee Antraviddee Nizampatam	Gondore and Auclanada — Six Iflands of Devee Innogodroo	Sakenapillee and Ramaferum	Bandermalanka and Towns Tondore and Bandora —	Tumedee and Pedana Nariapore Salt Mafulipatam and Ponracca Salt	Northern Circars.	Under Mafulipatam. Havelly of Ellore Rajamundry Multaphanagur Valloor Samatoo Dooa Noozeed Muglatore, &c.	Chahar Behal — — Devra Cotah — — — — — Nandigamah — — — —

	6,67,107	14,93,769
6,15,618	1,62,919	Pagodas 14,93,769
5,208 6,216 6,216 1,40,767 68,992 12,919 14,788 9,350 7,549 5,698 2,805 2,805 2,805 1,659 1,41,776 14,286 9,359 9,359	1,657	1
3d Year 3d Year 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111	
1776	176	
	to Sept. 17	
3 Years, Sept. 1773 to Sept. 1776 1 Year, Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1776 2 Years, Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1776 1 Year, Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1776 1 Year, Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1776	Year, Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1776	
1	- Year	
Callivacollue Timenarow, &c. Joopellah Mullarow, &c. Vallankey Mullarow, &c. Kistarah Narsinvarow Codant Ram and Rarahurry Uppalapatty Vencatapettirauze Vachevoy Jaggepettirauze Row Vencatrow Cacarlamoody Ramachenderauze Cacarlamoody Vancatapettirauze Reddy Mungapetty Doo Reddy Letchminarain Doo Mundapetty Tripetterauze Condraigullo Vencatrow Jaggernaut Angara Bramajee Kistnore Vandravoo Somapah Cajee Mahomed Rustiy Sabineves Nanganah Cajee Mahomed Rustiy Sabineves Nanganah Cajee Mahomed Rustiy Culdindee Tripetterauze Conaty Tripetty Conaty Tripetty Culdindee Tripetterauze Conaty Tripetty Culdindee Tripetterauze Conaty Tripetty Culdindee Tripetterauze Conaty Tripetty Culdindee Tripetterauze Conaty Tripetty	1 1 1	
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Remarks.										
Total per Annum.	Pagcdas	3,90,575	19,200	1,16,887			-		ch	9,56,074
Total p		1	1	I			,	44,30	1,83,013	1,58,680
Rent of each Farm, &c. per Annum.		1	1	-		14,025 2,310 4,950	6,87£ 4,538 5,81,683	87,143 18,57; 5,87; 48,57; 22,857	42,857 1,151 1,150	1,729
Rent of &c. pe		1	11	١		-111	111	11111	111	111
Periods of the Leafes.		1 Year, Aug. 1775 to July 1777 -	1 · 0			Calculated at a Medium of last 3 Years	1 Year, Sept. 1776 to Sept. 1777. 2 Years, Sept. 1776 to Sept. 1778.	Year, Sept. 1776 to Sept. 1777		r Year, Sept. 1776 to Sept. 1777.
ies, &c. Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.		- As before	— As before — — —	— As before — — —	TEST STATE OF THE	meil of Mafulipatam	Savagee Pundat Culdindee Tripertirauze	Vizieramrauze Pykarow Puggut Doo Jaggernautrauze Jaggernaut Doo	Juggabundoo Chowdry	mmah Jimmundra Shewaram — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c.	1776-7.	Fort Saint George	Cuddalore	Mafuliparam	Northern Circars.	Under Mafulipatam. Havelly of Effore Rajahmundry Multaphanagur	Valloor Somatoo Dooa The rest as last Year	Under Vizagapatam. Vizianagrum and Gulgundah Satriaveram Tekaly Havilly Lands Kimmedy	Under Ganjam. Itchapoor Havilly Reftored Villages of Goomfur Hautgur	— Moherry and Hou Vizianagur The reft as last Year

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44,350 7,000 2,850 1,310 1,510 920 13,600	14,390	25,550	14,520 8,530 88c	3,300	21,560 12,320 2,849	2,200	Carried over Pag*
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1 Year, Aug. 1777 to July 1778 10 Years, 1 Aug. 1777 to 31 July 1787 10 Years D° to D° 1 Year, August 1777 to July 1778 1 Year, August 1777 to July 1778	- 787 yln	1	31 May 1779	1777 to 30 Nov. 1778	111	111	
1 Year, Aug. 1777 to July 1778 10 Years, 1 Aug. 1777 to 31 July 10 Years D° to D° 1 Year, August 1777 to July 1778	10 Years, Aug. 1777 to July 1787	1	2 Years, 1 June 1777 to 31 May 1779		111	11	
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ort Saint George. Poonamaliee Saint Thomé Trivetore Egmore Perembore Paddy Fields and Sait Pans Deve Cotath	I revendeporam Fort Saint David's Bounds		Bandera Pedanah wn	Six Islands of Devee — Maful patam and Ponracca Salt	1 1	&c	
Fort Saint George. Poonamallee Saint Thomé Trivetore Egmore Perembore Paddy Fields an Deve Cotath Jagueer	Cuddalore, Trevendeporam Fort Saint Davi	Mafulipatam, Devec Nellapilice	Tondore and Bandora Tumedee and Pedanah Nariapore Town	Six Islands of Massul patam as	Gondore, &c.	Sakanapillee, &ce. Bandarmalanka, 8	
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Remarks.					First 5 Years, Pag. 67,143 — each—6th Year, 68,857—7th, 72,571—8th, 73,428	75,714—10th Year,				8	
Total per Annum.	Fagodas. 5,27,488	•			ĺ		24		arena .	9,76,413	15,03,901
Total pe	I			6,16,113	1 10.2		1			1,58,715	Pagodas
Rent of each Farm per Annum.	1		Pagodas. 14,300 2,310 5,720 7,425 4,675 5,81,683	87,143	5,871 67,143 22,857	42,857	5,715 4,572 2,286	6,285 1,151 1,196	1,593	-4134	
Rent of	1		111111	1,1	111	l	1 1 1,1	1,1,1	1 ,1,1	l	
Periods of the Leafes.	1		2 Years, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1779 – 2 Years, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1779 – D° – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	S Contraction of the second of	10 Years, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1778 — 1 D°, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1778 —	Estimated at the former Rent —	D° — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Effimated at former Rent — — — — — I Year, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1778 —		i.	•
Per	I		2 Years, Sep 2 Years, Sep Do Do		To Years, Se I D., Sept. 1	Estimated at	D° D° r Year, Sept	D° Eftimated at I Year, Sept	ا مُ	ļi L	
, Zemindaries, &c Names of the Farmers, Zemindars, and Renters.	ontinued. – Brought over – –	Sircars.	Ellore — Ragojee Puntaloo — Chief and Council established as la. — Chief and Council established as la. — Vencatachillum — Callivacollue Jimmenarow, and Ramarow — Culdindee Tripetterauze — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	- Vizieramrauze Jaggernautrauze	Sitteramrauze Jaggernatdoo	Under Charge of Chief and Council of Ganjam		1112	Houmm		
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c	1777-8 continued.	Northern Circars.	Havelly of Ellore Rajahmundry Muftaphanage Valloor Samatoo Dooa The reft as laft Year	Under Vizagapatam. Vizianagrum, &c. Salliaveram	Tekaly Havilly Lands Kimeedy	Under Ganjam. Itchapour Havilly	Mundefaw Jellantra Jerridah	Pretapaghire Reftored Villages of Goomfur Hautgur Moherry	Substant A pare	The rest as sast I car	

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27,190 40,000 3,24,000	1.1	1 1 2 2	34,430	1,01,821	6,342	5,014 6,993 1,656 216	495 1,53,622 68,992 13,970	16,636 9,933 16,197 8,220	3,080 1,619	6,32,537
111	I I		1	[111	111	1111	1111	1111	111	Carried over Pag ⁸
3 Years, Aug. 1778 to July 1781 —			1		111	1111	5 Years, Sept. 1778 to Sept. 1783.		111	Carried o
The Nabob — — — — — 3 Do	As laft Year — — — — As laft Year — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		As last Year	Macca Narfinva Opparow Culdindee Tripetterauze Camdenah Subrah Erlagudda Codant Ram	Vaffireddy Ramanah Sooranany Narfinvarow, &c. — Callivacollee Timmenarow, &c. —	Joopellah Mullarow, &c. — Vallankey Mullarow, &c. — Kiffarah Vencatramrow — — Codant Ram, and Marahurry —	Uppalapatty Vencatapettirauze Vachevoy Jaggepettirauze Row Vencatrow Cacarlamoody Ramachenderauze	Cacarlamoody Achetaramrauze — Reddy Mungapettydoo — — Reddy Letchminaraindoo — — Mundapetty Tripettarauze — —	Condraigulla Vencatrow Angara Bramajee Kiltnow Vandravoo Somapah	
Fort Saint George. A salf Year Poonamallee Jagueer Do	Cuddalore — — As la Mafulipatam — As la	Northern Circars. Under Mafulipatam.	ly of Ellore Rajahmundry Muftaphanagur Samatoo	Dooa Noozeed Noozeed Macc Muglatore Chahar Mehal Devra Cotah Devra Cotah Devra Cotah	111	Chintalapoody — — — Joop Medoor Gutto and Jemmalavoy — Valla Munagalah — — — Kiffar Lingagera — — Coda	Tellicacherla — Uppa Peddapore — Vach Pettahpore — Row Ramachenderporam — Caca		Velamapollam — Cond Vegayamapetrah — Vand	

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Remarks.					The Brothers, Vizieram-	promifed, as an Acknow- ledgment for the Cowle granted in the Name of	a Nazar of One Lack of Ru- pees to the Company. The Whole of the Itcha-	gust 1779 to Ball Kistna, for 10 Years, from Sept. 1779 to Sept. 1789, at Pag. 1,32,857	per Annum. 3 First Years, Pag'. 70,600	each; 3 last, 76,600 Pag.
Total per Abnum.	Pags. 5,23,138				1		1		10,55,815	16,49,553
Total p	1				-6/6666	2.28.856	1		1,61,208	Pagodas.
Rent of each Farm, &c. per Annum.	Page	6,32,537 99 158 165 220	38 206 3,405	18,327 200 396	1,15,714	5,714 67,143 24,571	1,54,355	2,250	2,319	
Rent of &c. pe	1	11111	1 11	111	11	111	1	1.1	1 1	
Periods of the Leafes.			5 Years, Sept. 1778 to Sept. 1783.		5 Years, Sept. 1778 to Sept. 1783 —	Do Years, Sept. 1777 to Sept. 1787 — 5 Years, Sept. 1778 to Sept. 1783 —	1	4½ Years, Sept. 1778 to March 1783 — D° — — — — — — —	D° — — — — 6 Years, July 1778 to July 1784 —	
Names of the Farms, Zemindaries, &c. and Renters.	1778-9 continued. — Brought over — — — — — Northern Circars continued. —	Under Mafulipatam Jalimoody and Paliconah Panangapillee Vellah Vencatavpollam Vencatavpollam Under Mafulipatam Sabinover Sabinover Cauzy Mahomed Ruffey Sadacally Cawn	Muccamalah — — Damoderdofs — Vondalafforam — — Vencatty Narfinva — Coranilles — — —	tories -	Under Vizagapatam. Vizianagrum, &c Vizieramrauze	Tekaly — — — Juggutdoo — — — Havilly Lands — — — Sitteramrauze — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Under Ganjam - As before	ah — S Caumojee — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	r - Arnachillum	

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Errors excepted,

UNT of Customs and Duties received at Fort Saint George and Subor- An ACCOUNT of the Revenues arising from Farms and Licenses at Fort	Saint George and Subordinates, from May 1767, to the last Accounts received.
An ACCOUNT of Customs and Duties received at Fort Saint George and Subor-	dinates, from May 1767, to the last Accounts received.

	Total.	Pag.	43,362	44,160	50,744	46,419	64,165	55,210	52,929	59,838	49,369	50,445	75,354	68,468	63,587
	Rental general	Pag.	1,722	4,000	2,521	1,700	688,8	870	İ	005'9	ı	i	800,6	1	2,778
	Ruby Brokerage.	Pag'.	300	300	300	300	450	. 009	009	009	300	006	350	700	200
	Town Brokerage.	Pag.	009	1,000	200	1,151	613	425	ı	ı	382	425	289	613	200
	Arrack and Toddy Licenses	Pags.	14,158	12,423	111,91	16,989	17,914	065,81	17,586	18,295	16,800	17,170	126,12	18,352	17,567
	Beetle and To- bacco Farm.	Pag's.	26,582	26,437	31,612	26,279	36,299	34,725	34,743	34,443	31,887	31,950	43,393	48,803	42,042
		May. April.	1767 to 1768	6941 — 8941	0241 — 6941	1770 - 1771	1771 - 1772	1772 - 1773	1773 — 1774	1774 - 1775	1775 - 1776	1776 - 1777	8441 - 4441	9241 - 8441	10861 - 6261
	Total.	Pags.	62,199	88,524	77,494	82,947	85,709	88,064	75,908	188,381	165,58	68,019	66,841	58,653	58,064
	Town Duty.	Pag.	259	352	322	428	334	272	249	174	ı	107	ı	1	1
	Meafuring Duty.	Pags	1,300	1,091	1,374	1,165	062'1	009,1	009'1	400	2,400	1,200	1	1	2,050.
	Bankfall Duty.	Pag.	520	650	1	ı	ı	2,875	830	ı	425	354	213	ı	325
	Mint Cuftoms,	Pags.	5,307	5,500	3,302	3,660	3,679	3,296	2,976	4,029	3,884	891,5	3,647	4,576	5,659
	Land Customs,	Pags.	19,285	21,212	22,727	24,019	22,457	20,695	20,124	18,531	20,300	20,773	18,901	18,485	14,694
	Sea and River Cuffoms,	Pag'.	40,528	612.65	49,769	53,675	57,949	59,326	50,129	65,247	58,582	40,417	44,080	35,592	35,336 14,694
	Adcess	May. April.	1767 to 1768	1768 — 1769	0441 - 6941	1770 - 0771	1771 - 1772	1772 - 1773	1773 - 1774	1774 - 1775	1775 - 1776	1776 - 1777	8771 - 1778	9771 - 8771	0841 - 6441
1		Z	7	.,	1,	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

East India House,
6th July 1781,
and
11th Decem. 1781. (Errors excepted)

John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts. Your Committee, in the Course of their Enquiries into the Receipt of the Revenues under the Prefidency of Madras, could not but observe the very large Arrears due by the Renters and other Posfessors of Lands, and which appear to have rapidly increased of late, particularly in the Northern Circars. And Your Committee, being desirous to ascertain the Progress of these Balances, called for a particular State of them, as they stood at the respective Terminations of the Governments of Lord Pigot, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Whitehill, and Sir Thomas Rumbold, and at the Date of the last Advices; in Obedience to which, the following Account was produced:

A STATE of the Balances of the Northern Circars, as they stood at the End of Lord Pigot's Government, of Mr. Stratton's, of Mr. Whitehill's, of Sir Thomas Rumbold's, and as they stood according to the last Advices.

At the End of Lord Pigot's Government, 24th August 1776.

Masulipatam Vizagapatam Ganjam	=	_ 	Northern Circars Northern Circars Northern Circars	_ _	=	Pag*. 2,79,604 72,203 2,71,672
			1111		Pa	g. 6,23,479

At the End of Mr. Stratton's Government, 31st August 1777.

Masulipatam	_	 Northern Circars	4	_	2,50,942
Vizagapatam		 Northern Circars		_	2,52,858
Ganjam	-	Northern Circars	_	_	3,21,909
				Pa	gs 8,25,709

At the End of Mr. Whitehill's Government, 7th February 1778.

Masulipatam		12	Northern Circars		- <u> </u>	3,84,283
Vizagapatam			Northern Circars	_		1,93,891
Ganjam	-	_	Northern Circars	-	-	3,77,021
					Pag	9,55,195

Sir Thomas Rumbold refigned the Government of Madras the 4th of April 1780; the last Accounts received of the Balances due from the Circars, are dated the 29th of February 1780, at which Time they stood as follows:

Masulipatam	_	_	Northern Circars	_	_	9,92,962
Vizagapatam	_	_	Northern Circars	_	_	3,24,156
Ganjam	-	_	Northern Circars	-	_	4,02,482
			0.0-0.0		Pag	17,19,600

East India House, 18th May 1781.

Errors excepted.

John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts.

From

From the above Accompt it appears to Your Committee, that the Balances due from the Circars have not only been constantly increasing during the Period to which the Accompt relates, but that during each succeeding Government they have advanced more rapidly than under the preceding; the Average Increase under the Government of Mr. Stratton being exceeded by that under Mr. Whitehill's Government, in the Proportion of Three to Two, and by that under Sir Thomas Rumbold by nearly Two to One, in the fame Period of Time:

No exact Account of the Balances to a later Period appears hitherto to have been received at the India House; but in a Letter from the President and Council at Fort Saint George, in their Civil Department, to the Court of Directors of the 9th of January 1781, from Fort Saint the Balances due by the Zemindars and Renters under Masulipatam alone, are said to George, 9th Jan. amount, including the Teeps due, to no less than Madras P. 15,28,597. 17.

General Letter 1781, Pars 14, 28.

To what Causes this growing Deficiency in the Revenues of the Northern Circars ought chiefly to be imputed, Your Committee cannot take upon them to fay. They obferve in the Letters to the Presidency from the subordinate Councils, much said of the Poverty and large Debts of many of the Zemindars; the refractory Disposition of others, particularly in the Chicacole Circar are also represented, as contributing to swell the Arrears. Your Committee beg Leave to refer to what is faid in the Second Report, with 2d Report, Page 10. respect to the Poverty of many of the Zemindars. The President and Council of Fort Saint George, in their Letter to the Court of Directors of the 17th of October 1778 write, that few of the Zemindars, except those whose paternal Inheritance was too considerable Appendix, No 174 to be wasted, were in Circumstances of Responsibility to answer their Engagements to the Company. They fay that various Caufes had contributed to produce that Effect; but that One alone was sufficient to account for it; the Practice of exacting in Advance from Jenaching Kenthy advance the Zemindars Two-thirds of their Annual Iemabundy (Rent) and the Necessity by that Means laid upon them of taking up from the Soucars (Bankers) or any other who would lend them, confiderable Sums of Money at an exorbitant Interest of Two or Three per Cent. per Month, giving Assignments on the Harvest, by Way of Security for Repayment. 10 mames a sorotal of me

Another Cause is in the same Letter mentioned as having contributed to the Distress of the Zemindars, and that is, the short Term of the Settlements made with them for their Lands, which had led them to attend only to their own immediate Interest, without regarding the Consequences to the Revenue in future.

The great Exportation of Specie from the Country, which is stated by Mr. Sadlier at 10 or 15 Lacks of Pagodas per Annum, and which does certainly take place to a great Amount, must tend to render Payments more difficult.

Under this Head of the Arrears, Your Committee must refer to what has been faid in the Second Report, with respect to the Measure of calling down the Zemindars to Madras, leaving it to the House to judge upon what is there said, how far that Meafure may have contributed to swell their Amount. Other Facts stated in that Report, and in its Supplement, feem to imply that private Exactions have also contributed to the same Evil. That such Exactions have actually been made by the Servants of the Company, the Facts here alluded to feem to leave no Doubt. To what Amount they may have gone, it is impossible for Your Committee to say. To investigate that Matter to its full Extent would require other Kind of Evidence than the Records at the India House, or the Witnesses they have had it in their Power to examine, could be expected to afford.

Since this Report was drawn up and ready to be presented to the House, Your Committee have had an Opportunity of examining Edward Cotsford, Esquire, who is recently returned from India, where he had resided from the Month of August 1778 to the latter End of the Year 1780, as Chief of Masulipatam. The whole of his Evidence, and the Answers given by him to the Questions put to him by the Committee, respecting the prefent State of the Company's Possessions on the Coast of Coromandel, are inserted in the Appendix, No 234 Appendix. Some Part of those Answers tends to throw no small Light upon the present Subject.

Mr. Cotsford being asked, If, under the Mahomedan Government, the Zemindars and Renters were subject to any Payments besides the Rents of the Districts which they held? answered, That he believed the Deputies of the Government did receive, over and above the Tribute payable to the Government, a further Sum, under the Name of Na- peterne of the zar, or Present, which they pretended was for the Payment of their Troops; but that their Ability to procure this Nazar, was in Proportion to the Strength of their Army-That REP. IV.

these Presents were arbitrary, and bore no certain Proportion to the Tribute payable to the Government.

Being asked, If, after the Circars came under the Government of Europeans, any Remains of the Nazar, or Presents, existed? he said, He believed it did exist, and that he thinks he had seen a Paper of Mr. de Bussy's, in which a Part of the Tribute was brought to Account under the Head of Present.

Being asked, If after that Country came to be under the British Government, the same Practice had continued? he said, He believed it had existed in a greater or less Degree

ever fince.

Being asked, Under what Head those Presents were entered in the Company's Accounts? he said, There was no such Head of Account, nor did he understand that any such Articles were ever brought to the Credit of the Company; that those Presents are considered as a Perquisite of the Station, and not in any Respect as a Part of the Tribute.

Being asked, Whether, upon the Supposition of the Zemindars not having been called down to settle their Tribute at Madras, he would have thought himself at Liberty, in Consistence with his Duty, to accept such Gratuities from the Zemindars? his Answer was, That he should have thought it his first Duty to inforce the Payment of the Company's Tribute, without suffering his own Interest to interfere with it; but that he did not mean to say, he should have declined the customary Advantages of his Situation.

Your Committee will make no Commentary upon this Evidence; but leave it to the House to consider, how far, when combined with the Facts stated in the Supplement to the Second Report, it tends to explain the Distress of the Zemindars.

To whatever Causes the general Distress of the Zemindars, and the increasing Disticulty of obtaining Payment from them, is owing, the Fact seems to Your Committee to be certain.

The Negotiations of the Chief and Council of Masulipatam with the Zemindars and Renters of that District, and the Means used by them to inforce Payment of their Balances, as contained in their Revenue Consultations, from June to December 1780, brought Home by the last Dispatches are exceedingly voluminous. It appears in these Consultations, that after various fruitless Endeavours to obtain Payment from lundry of the principal Zemindars, the Chief and Council had found it necessary to proceed to Mealures of Compulsion, by confining their Persons under Guards of Sepoys, and threatening to sequestrate their Estates. By these Measures they seem to have got the Security of Soucars for Part of the Arrears; but they at the same Time inform the President and Council, that most of those whose Tributes had been lately raised, had intimated an Intention of applying for a Reduction of them to the Rate at which they had formerly stood; and at the same Time express their Apprehensions that, unless some Measure of that Kind were adopted, they would not in future be able to procure Payment without a Renewal of the same Sort of Violence they had lately been compelled to employ; a Measure which, however effectual it might be to bring Money into the Treasury, they consider as productive of ruinous Confequences, by alienating the Minds of the People, and filling the Country with fecret Enemies.

Letter from Masulipatam, 25th Sept. 1775, in Fort Saint George Consultations, 3d October 1780.

General Letter from Fort Saint George, 16th Jan. 1765, Par. 17. D°, 22d Jan. 1767.

Appendix, Nº 18.

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From the Account above inserted, respecting the Persons to whom the territorial Revenues have been let on Lease, it appears, that the Jaghier Lands, with the District of Poonamallee, being by far the greatest Part of the Territory immediately under the Presidency, has been almost uniformly let to the Nabob: For Guntoor, Vincatachillum, to whom these Lands appear to have been let for Seven Years in the Year 1764, seems to have been merely an interposed Name for the Nabob, who gave his own Security for the Rent. Your Committee find in the Records of the Company, frequent Representations made by the Governor and Council to the Directors, of the Difadvantages arifing from these Lands being possessed by the Nabob. Even before the Expiry of the Lease to Vincatchillum, these Disadvantages had been insisted upon; and upon the Expiration of that Lease in 1771, the Governor and Council write, that, " It is beyond a Doubt, " that the Advantages that might be reaped from fuch territorial Possessions, will never " be obtained fo long as the Nabob has any thing to do with them." They represent the Inhabitants as undergoing continual Oppressions; that the Lands, though capable of great Improvements, experienced none; that the great Reservoirs, by which the Lands are supplied with Water, were going to Decay; that almost all the Weavers who manufactured the Madras Investment, resided within the Jaghire; and that more might be induced to come, had they proper Encouragement, which it was not in their Power to give them; that they had as little Influence in these Lands, as in those of the immediate Property of the Nabob; and that, except the mere Rent, no one Benefit was derived from them; and that in case they should have Occasion for their Produce, they had no more Reason to expect it, than from the Nabob's Country.

In the Letter from Fort Saint George, to the Directors, dated the 14th of October, Appendix, Nº 18. 1775, these Lands are represented as in a most wretched State, and the Inhabitants as much oppressed. And,

Sir Eyre Coote, in his Letter to the Committee of Correspondence at the India House, Appendix, No 19. of the 30th of November 1780, lamenting the Necessity there was of both the Army and Inhabitants being, in the State in which the Country then was, maintained chiefly by Supplies from Bengal, states that Necessity, as a convincing Proof of the bad Policy of renting these Lands to the Nabob, and thereby rendering themselves entirely dependent upon him for every Kind of Supply.

For farther Particulars respecting these Lands, and the Conduct of the late Government of Madras, in letting them anew to the Nabob for Three Years, Your Committee beg Leave to refer to the Second Report, Page 37.

In the same Report (Page 26) it has been seen, that when the Government of Madras had obtained Poffession of the Guntoor Circar from Bazalet Jung, that Country too was agreed to be let to the Nabob.

Your Committee having stated the Nature and Amount of the Revenues, under the Prefidency of Fort Saint George, proceeded next to inquire into their Expenditure. And Your Committee having found, in the Third Report of the Committee of Secrety appointed in the Year 1773, to inquire into the State of the East India Company, a General State of the Receipts and Disbursements at each of the Chief Settlements of the Company in India, for Ten Years preceding the Month of April 1771, thought, that the most distinct Method for them to follow, would be to lay before the House, a similar State of Receipts and Disbursements for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, commencing at the Period at which that in the Report of the former Committee ended. Such a State therefore commencing in May 1771, and ending in April 1778, which Your Committee was informed was as low as it could be brought, having been produced in Compliance with the Orders of Your Committee, by Mr. John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accompts, the same is here laid before the House.

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements a

RECEIPTS.

								<u> </u>			
	and Cuftoms, cle	Cerritorial Revenues ear of Charges of nission to the Com- vants, &c.	veral Accounts; viz. Of the Na- bob towards the	Bond Debt	Amount of fundry Gains arifing on	for Bills of Ex-	Amount of	f Remittances f Settlements.	from other	Amount of Cargoes from Europe, at	Amount of Profit on Eu- ropean Goods
	Nett Amount of Revenues arifing from Customs, &c. possessed before the Year 1757.	Nett Amount of Territorial Re- venues lately obtained.	Military Ex- pences; Stores re- turned from him; on Account De- pofits.	contracted in the Year.	Batta; Gains at the Factories on Indian Goods, &c.	Court of Di-	Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.	Europe, at European Price, with 10 per Cent.	fold in the Year.
to April.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£·	£.	£.	fs.	£.	7.
- 1772	59,088	499,772	204,884	14,000	24,064	55,225	_	1,015	21,542	61,705	7,488
— 1773	72,157	457,076	332,666	21,249	19,662	56,500	17,790	18,661	77,366	87,907	11,383
- 1774	64,738	460,024	362,545	200	28,662	1,600	_	4,664	16,474	104,405	14,961
— 1775	72,951	430,678	467,241	_	33,640	46,193	-	_	9,782	145,232	29,368
— 1776	62,187	452,404	245,200		11,670	49,091	-	_	93,122	103,794	19,009
— 1777	67,337	496,012	191,466	-	16,712	60,243	_	-	89,202	93,620	22,698
— 17 78	72,972	205,276	419,499	-	14,663	50,645	26,568	8,754	166,522	206,659	26,790
£. Stg.	471,430	3,001,242	2,223,501	35,449	149,073	319,497	44,358	33,094	474,010	803,322	131,697
							 		l		

Amount of Bond Debt at the following Periods:

					£.
30th April	1772	-	-	-	53,797
	1773	_	_	-	75,046
	1774	-	-	-	75,246
	1775	_	_	_	68,624
	1776	-	_	-	51,522
	1777	-	_	_	51,145
	1778	-	_		50,889
	1778	-		_	53,992
28th Feby	1779	_	_		113,882
13th Octor	1779	_		_	118,770

Part of the Sum of £. 2,223,501, being the Total of the Third Column of Receipts, in the above Account, to the Amount of £. 1,990,498, was received of Mahomed Ally Cawn, towards defraying Military Expences; and another Part of the faid Sum, to the Amount of £. 230,770, was received of the King of Tanjore, to defray Part of the Military Expences; and another Part of the faid Sum, to the Amount of £. 1,955, is the Amount of the Deposits made by the Accountant General of the Mayor's Court; and the Remainder of the faid Sum, to the Amount of £. 278, is received on fundry Accounts.

East India House, 12th May 1781.

(Errors excepted)

John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts.

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nts at Fort Saint George, for Seven Years, from May 1771 to April 1778.

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PARTIES ON	200000000000000000000000000000000000000					2000	1 4			Company of the Company	
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unt of		Civil	l and Military Char	rges.	Amount of Payments on feveral Ac-	Bond Debt	Amount of fundry Loffes arifing on	Amount of	Amount	of Remittances Settlements.	to other	Amount of Car-	
in the	Total Receipts.	Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	counts; Stores fupplied for the Nabob, &c.	discharged in the Year.	Batta, Loffes at Factories on Indian Goods, &c.	Loffes on Eu- ropean Goods fold in the Year.	Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.	goes to Europe, valued at Prime Coft.	Total Dibuffe ments.
J.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£·	L.	£.
,488	948,783	49,926	633,440	65,811	2,450		15,045	262	17,326	13,163	22,139	242,036	1,061,598
,383	1,172,417	52,508	544,185	55,031	17,162	_	22,737	_	36,902	16,912	35,731	205,090	986,258
,961	1,058,273	51,104	677,114	86,774	5,774 12,699	_	48,059	76	4,664	25,436	2,781	247,702	1,156,409
,368	1,235,085	48,729	594,908	113,783	744	6,623	45,875	7,180	1,825	73,523	16,589	161,701	1,071,480
,009	1,036,477	47,118	474,559	16,410	828	17,072	14,530	3, 937	19,652	28,924	19,525	268,487	911,042
,698	1,037,290	48,662	550,663	150,254	18,050	407	23,838	4,580	4,702	21,202	16,183	293,275	1,131,816
,790	1,198,348	90,368	648,870	82,007	904	2 56	34,307	4,682	86,422	18,822	20,901	328,587	1,316,126
,697	7,686,673	388,415	4,123,739	570,070	52,837	24,358	204,391	20,717	171,493	197,982	133,849	1,746,878	7,634,729

Total of Civil and Military Charges and Buildings.

			£.
1771	-	-	749,177
1772			651,724
1773	. —		814,992
1774			757,420
1775	- ·	_	538,087
1776			749,579
1777	-		821,245
			5,082,224

Part of the Sum of £. 52,837, being the Total of the Fourth Column of Difbursements in the above Account, and stated under the Head of Payments, &c. to the Amount of £. 26,117, was the Amount of Stores supplied to Mahomed Ally Cawn; and another Part, to the Amount of £. 11,169, was paid to sundry Persons employed on the Expedition to Manilla; and another Part, to the Amount of £. 1,955, was the Amount of Deposits repaid the Parties to whom they belonged; and the Remainder of the said Sum, amounting to £. 13,596, was paid to several Persons, on sundry Accounts.

businesses of to the Art 2 The two temperatures and the temperatures are the temperatures and the temperatures are the temperatures and the temperatures are the temperatures are the temperatures are the temperatures and the temperatures are the t Month odel COA nathal to wall ca

The Sums in the foregoing Account being express in British Mohey, in Conformity to the similar Accounts in the Third Report of the former Committee of Secrecy, of which this is a Continuation, Your Committee think it proper to mention, with a View to a Comparison between this Account and the former, relative to the Receipts of the Company, that Two Pagodas and an Half are equal to One Pound Sterling.

By the foregoing State, it appears how much of the Revenue has been annually expended upon the Civil and Military Charges and Fortifications; and consequently how much has remained to be applied to the Purchase of the Investment for Europe, and to the other Purposes of the Company.

In order to shew still more distinctly the Application of the Company's Revenues, unmixed with their Commercial Receipts, Your Committee will here subjoin an Account, in which are entered, first, the Nett Revenues, as in the preceding General State, and then the Civil and Military Charges, with the Expence of Buildings and Fortifications; distinguishing such Part of the Military Charges as is put to the Account of the Nabob, from those that are defrayed out of the Company's proper Revenues.

The same Account shews the Difference between the Nett Revenues and the Charges borne by the Company for each Year to which it relates.

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REP. IV.

ANNUAL

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		Total Nett		+4	Military.		Ruildings	Пове		
1/		Revenues, Cuftoms, &c.	Civil.	Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Defrayed by the Company.	and Fortifica- tions.	Charges defrayed by the Company.	Revenues more than Charges.	Charges more than Revenues.
	April.	il. £. ft.	£.A.	£.A.	£.B.	£.A.	F. Pg.	L.Mg.	£. f.	£. B.
1	1769	58 381,330	68,042	560,485	189,151	391,334	29,636	489,012	in j. t dr.or t	107,682
11	1770		57,345		138,725		29,050	467,492	32,618	11
11	1772	72 558,860	49,926		341,731	291,709	65,811	62533173	151,414	11
11	11		51,104	677,114	407,848	269,266	86,774	and a	117,618	
11	11		47,118	474,559	192,220	282,339	16,410	345,867	168,724	11
11	1778		90,368	522,655 835,018	209,200	313,455	82,007	485,830	alle Charles	309,716
	£.1/8.	5,785,349	£.Jkg.697,564	7,144,410	2,831,057	4,313,353	818,571	5,829,488	897,642	941,781
					ÄÄ	Deduct Revent	nues more	Deduct Revenues more than Charges Total Charges more than Revenues	ching bra cary Chi ronale o	897,642
Auditor's Office, roth July 1781.	Errors excepted.	pted.				,	e famo d	order to Comuner err Reve specce of	the fores	Commission Commission
	'n	ohn Annis,	John Annis,				o the P ImoC	Io he iv he iv	By ive lied	sees four he fe

It is proper to observe, for the better understanding this Account, and the general State of Receipts and Disbursements, that Your Committee was informed, that in the Account last inserted, the Sums stated as defrayed by the Nabob in Part of the Military Charges, are the Sums with which he is debited on that Head; whereas the Sums entered in the Third Column of Receipts, in the General State of Receipts and Disbursements, are the Payments actually made by the Nabob.

From a Comparison between the Free Revenue, which, by the Account last inserted, appears to have remained to the Company, after defraying the Civil and Military Charges, and Expence of Buildings and Fortifications, with the Expence of the Investment for Europe, as entered in the last Column but One of the General State of Receipts and Disbursements, it is manifest that, except in One Year (viz. the Year 1772-3) during the whole Period to which the Account relates, the Surplus Nett Revenues, above the Charges, have never been equal to the Purchase of the Investment for Europe.—It further appears, that in the Two sinst and Two last Years of the Account, within the former of which the first War with Hyder Ali happened, and within the latter the Expeditions to Pondicherry and Mahé, those Charges and Expences exceed the Nett Revenues in no less than £.941,781. It appears upon Calculation, that the Average Surplus Revenue for each of the Eight Years from 1769 to 1777, during which the Company was at Peace, is £.112,205; whereas the Average of the Investment, calculated upon the whole Period of the General State of Receipts and Disbursements, is £.249,554 Yearly, or more than double the former Sum: And taking in the Four Years of War above-mentioned, the Revenues under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, exclusive of their Commercial Receipts, have been so far from sufficient to furnish an Investment, that in the whole Period since 1767, they have fallen short of the Charges by £.44,139.

Your Committee observing no Notice taken in the Account last inserted, of that Part of the Military Charges which is defrayed by the Rajah of Tanjore, were informed by Mr. Annis, the Auditor of Indian Accounts, that the said Account of Charges is exclusive of those incurred in Tanjore, with the Exception of £. 96,100, or Pagodas 2,40,250, in the Year 1776-7—That this Exception was occasioned by an Error in the Accounts sent Home from Madras, which stated that no Expences on Account of Tanjore were included therein; but that by subsequent Accounts received, it was found that the above Sum of £. 96,100 had been included in the Military Charges of that Year, which consequently ought to have been stated at £. 424,905, instead of £. 521,005, as in the Account.

With the Exception of this Error, the Omission of the Tanjore Charges makes no material Difference in the Result, with respect to the Company. The Addition of those Charges would have had the Essect of making the total Amount of Charges appear so much higher; but the Company's Share of those Charges, and the Difference between that Share and the Nett Revenues, would have remained the same; with the Exception only of the Sum, in which the Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore may be supposed to have exceeded what was actually laid out by the Company, for the Military Establishment in his Country from the Period since 1776, when the Agreement with him took Place.

The Error just mentioned in the Madras Accounts for the Year 1776-7, so far makes a Difference on the State of the Account, that the Revenue for that Year, instead of exceeding the Charges by £. 30,167, as in the Account, did really exceed the Charges by £. 126,267; and the Revenues, instead of falling short of the Charges by £. 44,139 upon the whole Period of the Account, have in Fact exceeded them by £. 51,961; a Sum, however, little more than equal to One Fifth of the Investment for One Year.

And Your Committee, being desirous to know in what the Civil and Military Charges confist, ordered the Particulars of these Charges to be laid before them: An Account of which, as produced by Mr. Annis, they now lay before the House.

1774-5. 1775-6. 1776-7. 1777-8.	Pag*. Pag*. Pag*. 20,861 22,054 12,401 1,01,735 24,428 23,761 23,124 24,269 11,315 10,015 9,569 9,352 1,056 1,263 1,110 840 172 172 172 180	6,851 12 19,078 27 994 1 3,687 8	1,21,822 1,17,795 1,30,419 2,25,921	21,124 31,484 33,424 4,62,347 4,46,620 3,68,310 4,83,755 2,15,237 2,03,588 1,54,407 2,28,547 7,57,077 4,80,550 4,66,847 5,23,000 3,14,396 3,10,537 14,87,269 11,86,397 13,67,894 16,17,175
1273-4.	Pag. 20,340 23,867 10,000 840 171	10,884 18,522 1,754 5,787 35,594	1,27,759	28,039 30,112 4,60,799 1,54,213 10,19,620
1772-3.	Pag. 19,892 23,499 10,032 1,381	8,601 10,902 4,821 12,000 39,970	1,31,269	58,025 32,108 2,57,619 1,56,250 8,56,465
o mater whole he of the re-	Pag. 19,438 23,017 9,224 840 175	10,178 26,414 4,938 - 30,592	1,24,816	69,809 26,851 4,70,805 1,61,809 8,54,327 8,54,327
vide his with his control of the Charles count, higher control of the control of	Int Quipping the Agreement of the Agreement of the Agreement of the Agreement count to Pre- defend of the Agreement to Pre- defend of the Agreement of which	t de leur part deu	Total Civil, Pag'	I L I T A R Y. Stores expended, and Garrison Charges at the Ses, Stores expended, and Repairs of Forts in the rayed by the Nabob ———————————————————————————————————
U	Salary Diet and Allowances Peons and Servants Wages Mayor's Court Charges Court of Requefts	Repairs of Buildings Charges Extraordinary Account Prefents Allowances to the Officers of His Majefty's Sq Charges General		Garrifon Charges at Subordinates Hofpital Charges Pay to the Troops, &c. Stores expended, and Garrifor Prefidency Military Pay and Allowances, Stores expended, and Rep Circars Military Charges to be defrayed by the Nabob Military Charges to be defrayed by the Rajah of Tanjore Eaft India Houfe, Eaft India Houfe, France excented

Your Committee will here subjoin the present Military Establishment under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, with the Pay of the several Corps; by which the Expence of that Military Establishment will appear at One View.

The present MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT of the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

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		Com	niffione	d Offic	ers.		Non	-comn	niffion	ed Offi	cers and	Private	In	valids	s.		Staff.				C	Officer	s and	Sepoys.				Staff	Ŧ.		1	Lascars				les.
CORPS, &c.	Colonels.	Majors.	Lieutenants.	Cornet. Lieutenant Fire-workers.	Enfigns.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	mers.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Mattroffes Private Troopers.	D° Soldiers.	Total Non-commissioned and Private.	nmiffioned.	Non-commissioned and Private.	Total Invalids.	Serjeant Majors.	Quarter Masters.	Drum Majors.		Subadars.	Jamautdars.	Drummers.	Puckallys.	Havildars, Naicks, and Sepoys.	Total Officers and Sepoys.		Invalids.	Commandants.	Pioneers.	Commandant.	Tindals.	Lafrare	Laicars.	Total Lascars.	Artificers.	Rheaflies. Bildahs, Leoapecks, and Coolies.
lry, 1 Troop — — — —	- - -	- -	1 1	1 —	-	3 -	2	3	-	- 32	-	37	- -	_	- -	- -	- -	- -	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_ -	-	- -		-\-	-	_	-	- -
ery, 1 Regiment of 8 Companies —	- 1	1	9 14	- 16	-	42	- 49	47	31	474 -	-	109	3	134	137	1 -	1	_ 2	_	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	- -	- -	-		- -	-	-	-	- -
pean Infantry, 2 Regiments, each 2 Battalions —	1 3	4 5	41	_ -	36	143 8	1 138	3 -	84	- -	1,854	2,076	3	694	697	4 11	4 9	7 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	- -		-	- -	- -	-	_	-	- -
neers — — — — —	- - -	- 1	2 1	- -	7	11			-	- -	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	- -		-		- -	-	_	-	- -
Battalions — — — 31 86 — 210						327 -	- 134	1	-	- -	-	134	-	1	1	1 29	- 28	88	-	292	295	354	292	22,06	7 23,3	300	850	29 30	0 21	0	- -	- ,.	-	_	-	- -
rs attached to Artillery and other Corps —	- - -	- - -		_ -	-	- -	- -	H	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	1	41 1	27 2,	,320	2,489	9 -	_
cers with Artillery — — — —	- - -	- - -		- -	_	- -			-	- -	_	-	-	_	_	- -	- -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	- -	_ _			- .	_	_		162
ties, Bildars, Leoapecks, and Coolies	- - -	- - -		- -	_	- -	- -	-	-			-	-	_	_	- -	- -	- - -	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_ _	. _		_	_	_	. -	_ J,
pean Militia, Native Artillery, Sibindy Militia	- - -	- - -	1	_ _	1	2 -	-	3 -	_	_ -	300	303	-	_	_	_ 4	- -	- -	-	4.	5 52	2 21	1 13	4,19	9 4,	330	_	- -	_ _	- _	_ .	_	_	_	.	_ '
Total present Strength —	1 4	8 6 9	4 144	1 16	254	8	1 32	6 50	115	474 3	2,154	_	6	829	-	36 44	5 3	7 7	1_	33	347	375	5 30	26,26				29 3	0 21	I	41	27 2,	,320	_		462 1,
Wanting to compleat — —		- - -			_				_	29 -								- - -	_		-				54	64	=	- -		- -			_		-	
Total Establishment —	1 4	8 6 9	4 144	1 16	254	8	32	6 50	115	503 3	2,339		6	829		36 44	5 3	7 7	-	33	7 34	7 37	5 30	5 26,33	30		850	29 2	20 2	I	41	27 2,	.320			462 1,
Grand Total of Ditto	- -	- - 	528	I —I—		8	31	_ _	·	3,365	-	-l 	-1-			_]Z 	<u>-</u> -					-1	27,69	-	-I 		850	- -	-l 	- - -	- -	2,48		•	_	462 1,
LOSS from the above fince September.														ABSTRACT.						:																
pean {Officers — 85 Killed, wounded, ys, Officers included 3,521 Baillie's Engagement						1 (Compa	ny of	Volum	iteers	A24	-	43	ı						9-4-	E	URC	OPE	A N.						N	АТ	IVE			1	
Total — 4,105 with Hyder Ally.		•					D° of . Battalio			ean Inf	antry =		370							Š		nd Pri-	Inv	alids.												
pean {Officers — 9 Rank and File 150 of Capitulation not to ferve against Hyder Ally during the War.				,		2]			Lascai	·s -	Tota		660	•						Commissioned Officer		ommissioned as	iffioned.	commissioned d Private.	European.		's and Sepoys.		ls.	•	ers.	ies.		Native.		
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		P rotego					The same	200.00					N 100 (n)					Lafears attached to Artifliery and other Corps
	to																	a nificers with Actillery — the *********************************
	0	26-1	10 n		420	10	*	1			1							raropean Malida, N. Dygungreeve Shindy Alilaia
								Marine .										
	, Or	12.3			385			GES										Watering to complete
	00																	Septemble Contractions Grand Cities of Yours Septemble Contractions Septemb
																		LOSS from the secure time September
																		Cofficers 657 Commission Co
				Hind	30													sopoys, Officers encladed district candidate Engagement
				la n	oilar	a.H										4.		Victoria de la companya de la compan
						d.											10	Prifoners
	V		E LOS														0)	Lucopean Rank and File tro Candulation not Report Congruing of Two leave against Light Part Congruing Cong
			1630															

Pay, Gratuity, Additional Pay, Batta, and other Allowances, of the different Ranks in the feveral Corps composing the Army on the Madras Establishment.

For a	Month of 30 Days.	Pay,	Gratuity.	Additional Pay.	* Batta when on Command, &c.	Horfe Allowance.	Oil and Peor Allowance.
Cavalry .	Captain — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	55 11 20 33 27 — 30 — — 9 — — 7 — — 5 — —	7 18 — 3 27 — —	111111	48 — — 32 — — 24 — — 2 29 20 2 29 20 2 29 20	111111	2 i — — 15 — — 15 — —
Artillery	Lieut. Colonel — Major — — Captain — — Lieut. — — Lieut. Fireworker Serjeant — — Corporal — — Drummer — Bombardier — Gunner — — Mattross —	79 24 60 60 24 30 41 24 — 20 30 — 15 — 7 18 — 6 9 — 3 27 — 5 22 40 5 — 3 27 —	7 18 — 7 18 — 3 27 —		150 — 120 — 48 — — 32 — — 24 — — 2 29 20 2 29 20		2 i — 2 i — 2 i — 15 — 15 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
European Infantry	Colonel — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	93 27 — 75 — — 56 9 — 37 18 — 18 27 — 15 — — 4 13 40 4 13 40 3 4 40	-	5 15 — 4 —	180 — 150 — 120 — 48 — — 32 — — 24 — — 2 29 20 2 29 20 2 29 20 2 29 20	-	2 I — 2 I — 2 I — 2 I — 1
Sepoys .	Captain — — — Lieut. — — — Enfign — — — — Commandant — Subadar — — — Havildar — — Naick — — Puckalley — — Puckalley — — — Sepoy — —	37 18 — 18 27 — 15 — — 7 9 — 32 — — 17 — — 5 — — 2 12 — 3 — — 1 25 16 1 25 16	7 18 — 3 27 — — — — — —		48 — — 32 — — 24 — — 2 29 20 5 — — 2 18 — 1 4 20 1 4 20 1 4 20 1 4 20 1 4 20 1 4 20		2 i — — 15 — — 15 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Engineers	Lieut. Colonel — Major — — Captain — — Lieut. — — Enfign — —	75 — — 56 9 — 37 18 — 18 27 — 15 — —	- 7 18 - 3 27 -		150 — — 120 — — 48 — — 32 — — 24 — —	Pag*. 12 6 6 6	2 1 — 2 1 — 2 1 — — 15 — — 15 —
Lascars -	Head Serang or Commandant Serang — — — Tindal — — — Lafcar — —	7 — — 2 18 — 1 30 —	=	_ _ =	2 18 — 2 18 — 1 24 — 1 4 20	=======================================	= =

* Batta is only allowed to the Troops when on March, in the Field, or on particular Occasions, except to Officers commanding.

† N. B. Besides, the above Field Officers share in the Commission on the Revenues, as follows, viz.

Colonel

Pags. 2,555 15 40 per Annum.

Lieut. Colonel

Major

Pags. 2,555 17 40 per Annum.

1,330 34 26 D°.

665 17 12 D°. Pags. 2,555 15 40 per Annum.
1,330 34 26 Do.
065 17 12 Do.

Staff and contingent Allowances to the Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-commissioned Staff of the several Corps composing the Army on the Madras Establishment.

Pays Graculty, Additional Pays Eutra, and order Allevances, of the different Corps compound the Array on in Madial Editol Therent.

	m · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	E do theel	1 a 10%	-
				Allow	ingent ances.	
For a Mo	nth of 30 Days,		Staff Allowance.	Writers. Oil and Peon.	Horfee	Stationary
Artillery —	Adjutant Quarter Master Surgeon Inspector of Stores Director of Laboratory Conductor Serjeant Major Quarter Master Serjeant Drum Major	Thek Mid teltake	Pag. f. c. 18 27 — 15 — — 37 18 — 20 — — 15 — — 4 — — 4 — — 2 — —		6	in'. 18
Cavalry — —	Adjutant — Quarter Master — Surgeon — Serjeant Major — Quarter Master Serjeant Rough Rider — Farrier — Camp Colourman —	Id Kleid E.	18 27 — 21 20 10 15 12 60 4 — — 4 — — 6 9 — 6 — — 2 30 70		M <u>as</u> con Custos	18 — — — — — — — — — — — fa. 18
European Infantry —	Adjutant ———————————————————————————————————	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	18 27 — 15 — — 21 7 — 4 — —		Pg. 6 — — — — — —	18 18
Sepoys —	Drum Major — Adjutant — Serjeant Major — Quarter Master Serjeant		1 24 — 17 1 — 2 — — 2 — —		- 6 -	18
General and Warrant Staff	Commissary General — Judge Advocate General Adjutant General — Assistant D° — Town Major —	1	37 18 — 37 18 — 75 — — 18 27 — 37 18 —	Pag. 40 — 30 2	12	
	Town Adjutant — Aide du Camp — General's Secretary —	=	18 27 — 37 18 — 37 18 —	5 =	$\left \frac{-6}{6} \right $	=

	į.	37	j		
Total.	116 21 20 73 24 — 58 6 — 18 — — 160 — —	447, 15 20	19 9 — 22 2 10 15 27 60 4 — — 4 — — 6 9 — 6 9 — 6 9 —	80 6,60.	842. 4 — 10,105 12 —
Oil and Peon Allowance.	2 1 2 - 15 - - 15 - - 15 -	2 31 —	fan.	- 15 -	10 12
Stationary.			18 ta		12 39
Staff. Allowance.		1	18 27 — 21 20 10 15 12 60 4 4 — — 6 9 — 6	78 27 60	78 27 60
Batta when commanding.	32 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	104 —		1	104
Gratuity.	11 9 - 7 18 - 3 27 - -	22 18 —		1	22 18 —
Payt	Pag* f. c. 55 11 20 33 27 — 30 — — 160 — — 160 — —	318 2 20		1	314 18 — 632 20 20 7,590 27 —
Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	111 67 8		1111111	1	Pag.
			THITTI	Total Staff -	
	= 11,111			Ţ	
		ъ			for 1 Month
	1111111	TAF			er Day Froop, for D° for
		S	Serjeant -	Horfes.	te 8. 18. pe
Strength.	Captain — Cornet — Serjeants — Serjeants — 3 Corporals — 3 Private Troopers		Adjutant Duarter Mafter Serjeant Major Quarter Mafter Serj Rough Rider Farrier Camp Colourman	Contractor for Horfes.	37 Horses, at 8. 18. per Day Total Expence of the Troop, for 1 Month Grand Total, D° — D° for 1 Year

TARREST AND IN TARREST AND TO THE PROPERTY OF AND

ESTABLISHMENT of the Regiment of Artillery.

ESTABLISH.

1	L 58]	
·[F30'T	463 15 40 182 25 30 494 18 402 18 306 24 306 24 307 18 293 27 116 9 320 22 40 570 1,245	25 9 - 15 18 - 21 7 - 37 18 - 60 4 4 191 16 -	4,954 13 30 59,452 16 40
Oil and Peon.	4 2 1 18 9 1 1 18 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		36 30 —
Stationary.		4.8.8.	1 12
Horfe Allowance.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	6 72
Batta when commanding.	Pag. 300 — — 120 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		5,040 —
Staff Allowance.	11111111	18 27 15 21 7 37 18 60 4 184 16	184 16 —
Gracuity.	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		3,195 —
Pay.	159 13 40 60 24 30 375		4,039 30 30
Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	79 24 60 41 24 20 30 15 18 6 9 1 3 27 1 3 27 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I Year, Pag.
Strength.	Colonel by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel	Adjutant Burgeon Infpector of Stores Director of Laboratory Conductors Serjeant Major Drum Majors Drum Majors Drum Majors	Total Exp. of the Reg' for 1 Month, P Grand Total, Do of Do for 1 Year, Pag'.

1 Strength.

	[3	9]					
Total.	275 28 — 908 4 — 356 20 — 1,269 16 — 560 — — 345 — — 192 18 — 183 27 — 183 27 — 183 27 —	7,491 5 —	50 r8 31 63 21 8 6 24	- 12 191	7,658 32 -	15,317 28 —	1,83,813 12 —
Oil and Peon.	2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	81 5 —	11111	1	81 5 -	- 162 10 —	1,947 12 —
Stationary.	111111111	1	771111	2	7	4	48
Horfe SinswellA	111111111	1	2 2	12	12	24	288
Batta when commanding.	08.0 24.0 1.1	1,020 —	11111	l	1,020 —	2,040 —	24,480—
Staff Allowance.	11111111	1	37 18 — 30 — — 63 21 — 8 — — 6 24 —	153 27 —	153 27 —	307 18 —	3,690 — —
Gratuity.	281 9 157 18 67 18 1	- 6 905	111111	Total	- 6 905	1,012 18 —	12,150
Pay.	93 27 — 300 — — 112 18 — 937 18 — 270 — — 275 — — 192 18 — 183 27 — 3,125 — —	5,883 27 —	11111		5,883 27 -	- 81 292,11	1,41,210 —
Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	Colone	Staff.	2 Adjutants — 18 27 — 15 — 15 — 15 — 15 — 2 Serjeant Majors — 2 Quarter Mafter Serjeants — 1 24 — 1		Total Exp. of 1 Reg. for 1 Mos. Pag.	D. D. of 2 D., for D. Pag.	Grand Total Do of 2 Reg". for 1 Year, Pag.
Strength.	1. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4						

ESTABLISHMENT of One Battalion of Sepoys.

	Total.	50 28 162 6 9 162 6 9 170 9 150 9 116 24 7 1,105 9	2,025 4 —	23 19 — 2 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	41.19	2,066 23 —	59,932 19 —	7,19,190 12 —	
d Peon.	ons liO	2 33 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 4-9			- 1 9	179 23 —	2,155 24 —	_
rary.	Station		1 1 12	 %	- 81	- 81	14 18	174 — —	
	oH wolfA	-		1 9 1	9	9	174 ——	880,2	ydesioi os jo
nf.	si2 vollA		1	17 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35 I —	35 1 —	1,015 29 —	12,189 24 -	il io insmiggi
tional comance.		92 82 91 11	44 9 1	i i i i	Total	44 9 —	1,283 9 —	15,399 — —	EMI of 1
iicy.	Gratu	11 6 22 18 25 6 1 1	1 1 1 1 9			09	1,740	20,880	мнегла
	Pay.	37 18 - 105 9	1,914 24 —		L	1,914 24 —	55,525 12 —	6,66,304	Co Li
of each Month o Days.	berl	18 27 15 7 9 17 17 17 18 27 17 19 18 27 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	, 1	2		1th, Pag'	Pag	ear	
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		jeant		Batt' for 1 Month, Pag'	for D.	for 1 Year	
	-1	Captain Lieutenants Enfigns Serjeants Commandant Commandars Solvadars Havildars Naicks Drummers Pockallys Solvackallys Solvackallys	Staff.	Adjutant — Serjeant Major Quarter Master Serjeant		Total Expc of 1 Batt"	29 D°	Frand Total D. of 29 D.	
1 die	Stren	3 3 10 10 50 50 50 13 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				T	à	ran	

ESTABLISHMENT of the Corps of Engineers.

Strength.		Manufacture (Manufacture (Manuf	Pay of each	of 30 Days.	Pav.		Centility	Orania).	Horfe	Allowance.	Oil and Peon.		Total,		
1 2 1	Lieutenant C Major Captains Lieutenant Ensigns	Colonel -	37_15	- 18 — -	75 56 75 18	The state of the state of	22 7 26	18 — 18 — 9 —	12 6 12 6 42		2 2 4 -	1 1 2 15	89 64 113 32 176	20 24	_ _
1	One Month	Corps of	Engine	ers for	330		56	9 —	78	_	11	16	475	25	_
1	Ditto of De fo	r One Ye	ar,	Pag'	3,960		675		936		137	12	5,708	12	

ESTABLISHMENT of Lascars attached to Artillery and other Corps.

Strength.	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e					Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	Total.
Commandan 41 Serangs 127 Tindals 2320 Lascars		1 OS	97 (0.1) 97 (0.1) 1 8 1 0 1		70 1 10	10 — — 7 — — 2 18 — 2 — —	10 — — 287 — — 317 18 — 4,640 — —
51 155.33	39. 1	0.16	Total Estal	blishment of L	ascars for Cone Year,	One Month Pags	5,254 18 — 63,054 — —

EXPENCE of INVALIDS.

Strength:	erview in disorder to the state of	Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	Pay.	Gratuity.	Oil and Peon Allowance.	Total.
1 2 33 12 6 35 47	Captain — Lieutenants — Serjeants — Corporals — Bombardiers — Gunners — Mattroffes — Total Artillery	- 18 27 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7	37 18 — 37 18 — 231 — — 72 — — 31 18 — 166 9 — 164 18 —			37 18 — 37 18 — 231 — — 72 — — 31 18 — 166 9 — 164 18 —
1 1 1 99 12 83	European Infantry. Captain — — Lieutenant — Ensign — — Adjutant — Serjeants — — Drummers — Rank and File — Total European Infa		37 18 — 18 27 — 15 — — 18 27 — 594 — — 48 — — 1,749 — —	11 9 7 27 3 27 7 27 — — 30 18	2 1 — 15 — 15 — 15 — 15 — 3 10	50 28 — 26 33 — 19 6 — 26 33 — 594 — — 48 — — 1,749 — —
6 1 2 27 40 50 50 675	Sepoys. Commandants — Serjeant Major — Serjeant — Drummers — Subadars — Zemaultdars — Havildars — Naicks — Sepoys — Total Sepoys, —	32 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	192 — — 10 — — 7 9 — 6 — — 459 — — 150 — — 116 24 — 1,147 18 —			192 — — 10 — — 7 9 — 6 — — 459 — — 150 — — 116 24 — 1,147 18 — 2,288 15 —
	Total Expense of Invalids for Grand Total Do, Do for 1		5,509 24 — 66,116 — —	Company of the Company		5,543 16 — 66,521 12 —

TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY

ESTABLISHMENT of Artificers.

Number

462 Artificers-not being particularized in the Returns, the Expence cannot be ascertained.

ESTABLISHMENT of Bheasties, Bildahs, Leoapecks, and Coolies.

Number

CENERAL

1,500 Bheasties, &c .- not being particularized in the Returns, the Expence cannot be ascertained

ESTABLISHMENT of Sibindy Militia.

Strength.				Pay of each per Month of 30 Days.	Pay.		Gratuity.	Additional Allowance.	Oil and Peon Allowange.	Total.		_
1 4 3	Serjeant Major Serjeants	-		_ 4 — — 7 9 —	15 40 21	27 — — — 7 —	7 18 3 27 —	5 15 4 —	15	32 23 40 21	3 - 6 - 7 -	- - -
21	Jemautdars Drummers Puckallys		=======================================	17 — — 5 — — 3 — — 1 25 16	765 260 63 22	 _ 3 48				765 260 63 22	3 4	_ _ 48
126	Havildars Naigues Sepoys		Ξ	3 — — 2 12 — 1 25 16	378 294 6,711	21 48	=	=	=	378 294 6,711		48
	tal Establishme				8,588	26 32			30	8,610		-

N. B. The Havildars, Naigues, and Sepoys, not being specified in the Return, the Proportion is estimated in the above Account.

ESTABLISHMENT of General and Warrant Staff.

Archores	of	Cor	tingent .	Allowan	ces.	,
Strength.	Staff Allowance per Month of 30 Days.	Writers.	Horfe.	Stationary.	Oil& Peon.	Total.
	Pag*.					
Commissary General — —	37 18 —	-	_			37 18 -
Judge Advocate	37 18 —	—	-	-	_	37 18 —
Adjutant General, -	75 — —	40	12	-	-	127 — —
1 Affiftant D°	18 27 —	-	-	r ==	422	18 27 -
I Town Major — —	37 18 —	30	_	_	2 1	69 9 —
Town Adjutant -	18 27 —	5	_	1	-	24 27 -
Aid du Camp — —	37 18 —	_	6	_	1 -	43 18 —
General Secretary — —	37 18 —	20	-	-	-	57 18 —
Total Establishment of General and Warrant Staff for 1 Month,	300 — —	95	18		2 1	416 1
Grand Total D. D. for I Year	3,600 —	1,140	216	12	24 12	4,992 12 -

291 -- --6911 21 48

FISHLISH -

N. B. The Classical Names and Sept. Son.

diss.	-	- (-		Batta when	ŭ	ontingent	Contingent Allowances.		Sum Total for a	Grand Sum Takel for
	ray.	Gratuity.	Allowance.	ман Апомансе.	command- ing.	Writers.	Horfe.	Statio- nary.	Oil and Peon.	Month of 30 Days.	a Year.
Troop of Cavalry Regiment of Artillery Regiments of European Infantry 29 Battalions of Sepoys Corps of Engineers Lafcars attached to the feveral Corps Invalids Sibendi Militia General and Warrant Staff	632 20 20 4,039 30 30 11,767 18 — 55,525 12 — 330 — 5,254 18 — 5,509 24 — 8,588 23 16	22 18 266 9 1,012 18 1,740 — 56 9 30 18	1,283 9	78 27 60 184 16 — 307 18 — 1,015 29 —	104 420 2,040	98	6 6 6 7 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 8 1	1 4 4 1 1 1 1	36 30 162 10 179 23 11 16 3 10 2 1	842 4 4,954 13 30 15,317 28 59,932 19 475 25 5,254 18 5,543 16 8,610 5 16 416 1	10,105 12 — 59,452 16 40 1,83,813 12 — 7,19,190 12 — 5,708 12 — 63,054 — 66,521 12 — 1,03,321 26 32 4,992 12 —
Grand Totals. Pagodas	91,648 1 66 3,139 9	3,139 9	1,292 24	1,886 18 60	2,564	96	300	21, 18	399 22	1,01,346 21 46	12,16,159 6 72
£.1kg.	36,660 — —	- 1,256 -	517 -	755	1,025	38	120	~	- 091	40,539 — —	
Major General, Commander in Chief	mander in Chief	ı		1	ı		1	1		1	2,000

(Errors excepted)
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts. East India House, 2d June, 1781.

£. Ag. 488,464 —

Pagodas 12,21,159

Your Committee having stated such Particulars, respecting the Receipt and Expenditure of the Revenues under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, as the Materials they had Access to have enabled them, called for an Account of the Debts due by the East India Company at that Presidency for each Year, since the Year 1771, to the latest Period to which it could be made up. This Account, as delivered in by Mr. John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts, they now lay before the House.

AMOUNT of Debts due by the East India Company at Madras, at the following Periods.

1771-2.				Pags.
Debt at Interest —				1,36,220
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court		<u> </u>	_	8,697
Prize Mignione — —		_	-	2,245
Deposit of the Captors of Manilha —	_	-		1, 37,044
Sundry Debts — —	-		-	1,915
Sundry Estates — —	_	-		3,081
			Pagodas	2,89,202
				D
1772-3.				Pag*.
Debt at Interest —	_	_	_	1,89,342
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	_	-	_	3,809
Prize Mignione — —	-	_	-	2,245
Deposit of the Captors of Manilha -	-	-	-	1,37,044
Sundry Debts — —	77		-	1,557
Sundry Estates — —			_	3,081
			Pagodas	3,37,078
1773-4.				Pag*.
7/3 1				B.
Debt at Interest — —	_	_	_	1,88,116
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court -			_	3,809
Prize Mignione	_	_	, -	2,245
Deposit of the Captors of Manilha —		energy (Sept. 1) and the second of the secon		_
Sundry Debts — — — — Sundry Eftates — —		, —		1,498
Sundry Entates — —				391
			Pagodas	1,96,059
1774-5.				Pag.
Debt at Interest —				6
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court				1,73,692
Prize Mignione		_		3,809
Sundry Debts — —	_	_		2,245
Sundry Estates — —	-	-	_	391
			Pagodas	1,81,632
				+

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Del Acc Pri: Sur

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1775-6.			aro.	Pag*.
Debt at Interest Accountant General of the Mayor's Court Prize Mignione		shra sauguro'. sd <u>i do</u> sanac so <u>ssi</u> to	-	3,809 2,245
Sundry Debts — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		981 10 <u>.2</u> 1064 3 220 251 251	= 5	1,476
			Pagodas	1,38,933
1776-7.				
Debt at Interest Accountant General of the Mayor's Court		egal was	_	1,29,995 3,80 9
Prize Mignione —		-	115 250	2,245
Sundry Debts —		To Continue to the	15 to 10	6,093
Sundry Effates —		de sale to this		391
			Pagodas _	1,42,533
31st January 1778.				Pag.
Debt at Interest — —	-	-	a at	1,36,362
Accountant General of Mayor's Court Prize Mignione ————————————————————————————————————		. –		3,809 2,245
Sundry Debts —			-	6,093
Sundry Estates —			in	391
			Pagodas	1,48,900
28th February 1779.				
2000 1 001 001 1779.				
Debt at Interest — —		=	a il e a to-	2,81,716
Accountant General of Mayor's Court Prize Mignione — — —	•	i – za hali	cz ib 🛣	3,809
Sundry Debts — —			man it states	2,245 6,093
Sundry Estates —	_		_	391
			Pagodas	2,94,254
29th February 1780.				
Debt at Interest — —				4,06,878
Accountant General of Mayor's Court		_		3,809
Prize Mignione —	-	_		2,245
Sundry Debts — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		-	-	2,572
Sundry Ercaces — —			-	391
			Pagodas	4,15,895
30th November 1780.				Pagodas:
Debt at Interest —				6.00.000
Accountant General of Mayor's Court				6,29,302 3,809
Prize Mignione	_		_	2,245
Sundry Debts — — — — —		_	=	
- Likates				391
			Pagodas	6,35,747
East India House,				
21 January 1782. Err	ors excepted.			

John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts. Your Committee might here conclude what they have to say respecting the Revenues of the Company under the Presidency of Madras; but, considering how large a Part of the Resources of the Company under this Presidency depends upon the Payments from the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, they think it not foreign to the Object of this Report, to lay before the House such Information as they have been able to obtain, respecting the Revenues of these Two Princes.

Fort Saint George Mil. Conf. 8th Dec. 1774, Fol. 830. In a Letter from the President and Council of Fort Saint George to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, dated the 7th of December 1774, the Territories of the Nabob, including Tanjore, then in his Possession, are estimated at upwards of Two Crores of Rupees.

Mr. William Petrie, who has refided for above Fifteen Years in India, and was for fome Time Secretary to the Political Department of the Government of Madras, having been defired to give such Information as he could, respecting the Revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, informed Your Committee, That while he was in the Station above-mentioned, the Amount of the Nabob's Collections was a Subject which came frequently under the Consideration of the Board—That an exact Account was often wished for, but, he believed, never obtained—That he had seen various Estimates, some at 36 Lacks of Pagodas Annual Revenue, others at 32, and some lower—That he understood, as he thought from good Authority, that, under proper Management, the Country would produce considerably above 30 Lacks; but that he had it from good Information, that, for some Time past, not 20 Lacks a Year had been carried to the Credit of the Nabob's Exchequer.

Fort Saint George Select Conf. 30th Nov. 1778, Fol. 675.

250,000

And Your Committee find, in the Select Consultations of Fort Saint George, of the 30th of November 1778, a Minute of Sir Thomas Rumbold's, then Governor; in which, after mentioning that the Governor General and Council of Bengal had written very pressingly for an Account of the Revenues of the Carnatic, he proceeds to lay before the Board, the best Account of these Revenues, which, he says, he had been able to obtain. He adds, that the Governor General and Council did not seem to be aware, that an exact Account of the Revenues of the Carnatic was not very easily obtained; for that the Nabob was very jealous of their Interference, and would not furnish them with a Rent-Roll of his Receipts; but that, however, he believed the Account he then delivered in, might be depended on. The Account then delivered in by Sir Thomas Rumbold, is as follows:

Errors aucensel.

Auditor of Indian Accounts

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30th blovember ap80

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Annual Rent and Revenue of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Arcot — — —	_	12,00,000	
Nellore	-	3,50,000	
Pulnadoo — — —	-	70,000	
Vingote — — —	-	1,00,000	
Serva Pully — — —	_	50,000	
Bengar Yelma —		25,000	
Bomarafe — — —	_	40,000	
Damel Vanketa — —	_	10,000	
Veloor Jageer — —	_	1,00,000	
Trichinopoly -	-	4,00,000	
Madura — — —	_	85,000	
Tinnavelly — — —		6,00,000	
Ramnadaporam — —	_	2,00,000	
Sevagunga — — —	_	1,00,000	
Mel Naut Keeftmah — —	_	25,000	
Voaderjan Palum Ancayalore —	_	1,20,000	
Trivengore — —		50,000	
Arney — — —	_	60,000	
Sautgaddy — — —	_	40,000	
Teaga Durgum — —	_	17,000	
Culva Fort — — —	_	10,000	
Palam Cotah — — —		8,000	
Single Barbary and a chibrary line and characteristics but the			36,60,000
Deducting Sebundy -	-	4,00,000	
And Loss on Collections, or usual Allowance	_	2,60,000	
all and the contract of the latest and the contract of the con			6,60,000
con any one in market contract of the last			
Supposing the Carnatic to be properly managed, in Rent and Revenue, it will yield every Year, about	n Point of ut —	the Pagodas	30,00,000
In the Year 1776, the nett Collection, about	-		26,00,000
In the Year 1777, D.	-	D° —	22,00,000

Of the Establishment and Expences of the Nabob, Your Committee has not been able to obtain any accurate Information. They observe that Mr. Sadlier, in his Minute of the 29th of July 1780, quoted above, fays, that the Nabob's Expences are by no Means adequate to his Revenues—That his Country had remained in Peace ever fince the Year 1769, and yet that his Revenues had been daily diminishing.

It is certain that the Nabob is very much in Debt to Individuals, independent of the Demands of the Company. The Amount of his Debts to Individuals cannot be exactly ascertained; besides that, from the Nature of the Thing, they must be variable. The President and Council of Fort Saint George, in their Letter upon this Subject to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, of Date February 25th, 1779, fay, " It is con-" jectured that the Nabob's whole Debt, which has been accumulating ever fince his " first Connection with the Company, amounts at this Time to Fifty Lacks of Pagodas." They add, " He has indeed acquired in his Hands, by Degrees, a very confiderable " Share of the Property belonging to Individuals in the Settlement, Europeans and Na-" tives; and from the Plan he has invariably purfued, of borrowing as much, and pay-" ing as little as he can, his Debt continues to swell daily, and threatens, by its Enor-

" mity, to become a perpetual Incumbrance on the Carnatic."

Your Committee find, in the Records of the Company, much Correspondence between the Presidency of Madras and the Nabob, upon the Subject of his Debts and Arrangements with his Creditors; which shews, in a very strong Light, to how great a Degree he is diffressed. This Situation of the Nabob's Finances is represented by the President and Council to the Directors, as very alarming. In their Letter of the 19th of September 1777, they fay, "The Nabob's Affairs at present appear much embarrassed by the " Debts he has contracted, and the large Affignments granted upon the Carnatic, as a " Security for those Debts. Whatever Causes may have produced this Embarrassment, " it can admit of no Doubt, that whilst the Revenues of his Country, upon which we " principally rely for Support, are absorbed by private Creditors, the Company's Affairs

" must be endangered, even in Time of Peace; but in Case of a War, we need not say 1777, Par. 16th. " what must be the Consequence of the Nabob's Inability to apply any Part of his Re-" venues to the Support of the heavy Charges that would thereby be incurred." REP. IV.

Letter from the Prefident and Council of Fort St. George General and Council, 25th Feb. 1779.

Letter from the Prefident and Council of Fort St. George, in their Military Department, to the Court of Directors, dated 19th Sept.

The

The growing Amount of the Debts contracted by the Nabob, great Part of which was due to Servants of the Company, together with the Danger to be apprehended with respect to the Payments to the Company, from Assignments of Lands to private Creditors, appear to have been the Motives for the strict Orders given by the Directors,

Letter from the Court of Directors, 1777, Par. 18.

"That no Company's Servant, nor any Person under the Company's Protection, should " be permitted to lend Money to any of the Country Powers in India, nor to any Person dated 11th June " holding Commission under, or employed by them, directly or indirectly, to be re-paid " at a future Time, on Mortgages, or Securities in the Nature of Mortgages, upon " Lands, or from the Produce, or any growing Revenue of the Country. And for " more effectually preventing such Loans, they direct that all the Country Powers, with " whom such Transactions were likely to take Place, should be informed of this Regu-" lation, and requested not to permit any Dealings of the Nature above-mentioned, with " the Company's Servants, or with Persons under the Company's Protection."

See ift Report, Page 60, 61.

The large Arrears frequently due to the Nabob's Troops, have been taken Notice of in a former Report.

Fort Saint George Mil' Conf. 17th and 18th April 1777.

Your Committee find, that the irregular Payment of the Troops, and their consequent mutinous Disposition, joined to the very disordered State of the Nabob's Finances, induced the Presidency frequently to urge the Nabob to a Reduction of his Expences, and particularly to the Measure of disbanding Part of his Troops. To this Measure the Nabob had been generally very averse. It does however appear, that in the Year 1777, under Mr. Stratton's Government, the Nabob agreed to disband Nine thousand of his Sepoys, and to reduce his Cavalry from Four thousand to Two thousand One hundred, provided the Company would affift him with a Loan of Four Lacks of Pagodas, to enable him to pay their Arrears. The Government of Madras informed the Nabob, that they could not comply with his Proposal for a Loan of the Sum wanted; but being sensible of the Advantages that would arise to his Affairs from such a Reduction of his Expence, they recommended to him to borrow the Money from Individuals; promifing, on the Part of the Company, to become Sureties to the Lenders for its Re-payment.

Accordingly, it does appear, that the Four Lacks of Pagodas were advanced to the Nabob by Messrs. Call, Majendie, and Taylor, Three of the Company's Servants; and the Prefident and Council gave the Company's Security for the Debt.

This Transaction Your Committee find to have been very much disapproved of by

Military Conf. 23d Feb. 1778.

Sir Thomas Rumbold, when he came to take Possession of the Government. In his Minute upon that Subject, of Date the 23d of February 1778, he fays, "He could not Fort Saint George " help expressing his Astonishment at the late Administration venturing to lend the "Company's Security to Meffrs. Call, Majendie, and Taylor, Three of the Company's " Servants, for so considerable a Sum as Four Lacks of Pagodas; at a Time too, when " the Gentlemen then in Government observe, that they are apprehensive they shall be " distressed even for sufficient to defray their own current Charges, and supply the Sums " absolutely wanting for the Investment." He adds, " When they had gone such a " Length, as they fay, to accomplish so desirable an End as the Reduction of his High-" ness's Forces, unnecessarily kept up, would it not have been proper they should have " feen the Money wholly applied to that Purpose? But, on the contrary, we find no-"thing on the Records, but vague, uncertain Declarations, that his Highnels has made " a considerable Progress in the Reduction of his Troops; and this large Sum becomes " a further Burthen upon the Revenues and Refources of the Carnatic." Upon the President's Motion, therefore, it was resolved, " That the Security given by the late Administration to Messrs. Call, Majendie, and Taylor, for the Sum of Four Lacks of " Pagodas, do not receive the Sanction of the Government, but wait to be determined " by the Company's own Authority." no sometime of fautograp a smooth of your

Fort Saint George 1778.

> And Your Committee find, that the Court of Directors, in their Letter to Fort Saint George, of the 17th of April 1778; expressly disavow the Transaction, as being a direct Breach of their Orders, and entered into without any Authority from them.

Letter from the Court of Directors, 17th April 1778, Par. 7th.

> The Irregularity in the Payment of the Nabob's Troops gave Rife to a Transaction somewhat fimilar, and about the same Period, which also affords an Example of the distressed State of the Nabob's Finances. The Nabob's Second Regiment of Cavalry, quartered at Mellore, exasperated at their Pay being Eighteen Months in Arrear, had, in the Month of November 1776, gone off in a Body, with their Arms and Accoutrements. Lieutenant Colonel James, then commanding at Trichinopoly, alarmed at this Event, and with a Report that Two other Regiments were ready to puriue the same Measures, did, by the Advice of the Nabob's Manager, immediately fend after them, inviting them to

return; and promising, upon their so doing, to pay them instantly Five thousand Pagodas, and to be answerable for One thousand every Month, until their Affairs should be settled by the Nabob. He sent, at the same Time, to each of the other Two Regiments, 1500 Pagodas, in order to pacify them; promiting to do all he could to affift them in their Distress. The Attempt of Lieutenant Colonel James, to bring back the Fort Saint George Regiment of Cavalry, failed; but, upon the Matter being reported to the President and Mil. Department, Council, they " ordered their Secretary to acquaint him, that his Conduct in sending 25th Nov. 1776. and promising Money to the mutinous Cavalry of the Nabob, merited their entire " Approbation."

The Means used to keep the other Two Regiments quiet, appear to have been effec- Fort Saint George tual for a very short Time; for in the Month of April 1777, Your Committee find Mil. Conf.7th April that a general Mutiny broke out in one of them, commanded by Captain Dugald 1777. Campbell, in which Captain Campbell himself and several of the Officers were wounded, and all of them put into close Confinement; and their Lives threatened, in case of any Attempt being made to relieve them. In this Extremity, it appears that Lieutenant Colonel James did, upon his own Credit, advance them Ten thouland Pagodas, which had the Effect to pacify them for the Time; in which his Conduct was approved of by Colonel Stuart, then Acting Commander at Tanjore; and, upon his Report, by the Prefident and Council at Fort Saint George.

Besides these Sums, it appears that Money had been advanced at other Times by Lieutenant Colonel James, for the Pay of the Nabob's Troops; which Advances he fets forth, in a Representation to the President and Council, on the 11th of April 1778, to have been made in Dependance upon the Promises of Ameer Ul Omrah, the Nabob's Son, for his Re-payment.

It appears, however, that during the Course of Three Years and an Half, Colonel James had applied in vain to the Nabob, for Payment of this Debt, then amounting, as by an Account given in by him to the President and Council, to upwards of Forty thousand Pagodas. He frequently represented, during the same Time, the Hardship of Mil. Cons. 20th his Case to the President and Council; the President and Council as often urged the Nabob to discharge the Debt, who excused himself on account of the Difficulties and Distresses in which he was involved.

Fort Saint George April 1778.

But Your Committee find, that in the Month of November 1780, upon the Nabob's refusing to repay the Money in a short Time, the Company's Bond was given by the Sel. Cons. 20th Nov. President and Council to Colonel James, for Pagodas 40,742. 25 f. 60 c. the Sums 1780. to which the Debt then amounted.

Fort Saint George

In the above Cases, in which the Security of the Company was interposed for the Nabob, the Reasons given by the President and Council appear upon the Face of the Transactions themselves. But Your Committee find another and a more recent Instance, so late as the 26th of June 1780, in which the President and Council appear to have paid a Debt of the Nabob's, amounting to Pagodas 25,8801, for no other Reason that appears upon the Face of the Transaction, than that the Creditor was delirous to have his Money, and the Nabob wished the Company to advance it. The Debt here alluded to was due to Colonel James Capper, and confifted, as the Nabob himself explained it, principally of Disbursements which Colonel Capper had made in England, upon his Highness's Account, when he last went Home with Dispatches from the Presidency. The Nabob adds, That the Colonel foon after his Return to India had fettled Accounts with him, taking his Bond as an Acquittance of his Demand: That the Bond would not fall due till the Month of December following, but that the Colonel had present Occasion for the Money, to enable him to make good a Sum he owed to Sir Robert Barker in England, and which Sir Robert had ordered his Attornies in India to deposit in the Company's Treasury, until good Opportunities of remitting could be procured; and that the Nabob had promifed to Colonel Capper to request of the Government to pass the Company's Receipt to him for the Amount of his Highness's Bond, meaning that the same should be included in the Kists which were then settling to be paid by his Highness to the Company in the Course of the Year ending the 30th of April 1781.

Appendix, Nº 20.

This Proposition being stated by the President, appears to have been immediately agreed to by the Council.—A Bond for the Money was ordered to be granted to Colonel Capper, with a Recommendation to the President, to make such a Settlement with the Nabob, as that the Company should sustain no Loss or Risk by the Transaction.

COURT

It is remarkable that this Transaction, by which the Company was subjected to an Advance for the Nabob, was upon the 26th Day of June 1780, just Twenty-seven Days before Hyder Ally's Irruption into the Carnatic.

Fort Saint George Sel Conf.2d August 1780. When the Country was actually invaded, Your Committee find the Nabob was even then unable to bring his Troops into the Field for Want of Money to pay their Arrears. On the 2d of August 1780, he writes to the President, representing his Inability to discharge the Pay due to his Cavalry; that the Collections of the Revenues set apart for their Pay were at a Stand from the Depredations of the Enemy; that he had been endeavouring to treat with Individuals for a Loan, but could not procure the Money unless the Company would give their Security to the Lenders.—Upon this Application, the Council was of Opinion, that it was better to supply the Nabob with what he wanted, than to give Security to Individuals for what they might chuse to advance; and accordingly at a subsequent Consultation, the Nabob having agreed to assign certain Districts of Country for Re-payment of the Money, it was resolved that the Arrears of Pay due to the respective Regiments of Cavalry should be discharged in the Manner proposed by the Nabob, viz. Two-thirds, amounting to Pagodas 91,750, in Notes or Bonds payable in a limited Time, and the Remainder amounting to Pagodas 45,875, in ready Money.

Sel. Conf. 30th Oct. 1780.

Your Committee find repeated Complaints of the Nabob's Irregularity in fulfilling his Engagements to the Company. A very strong Picture of that Irregularity, and of the Inconvenience as well as the Danger thence arising to the Company's Possessions, is drawn in the Governor's Minute of the 20th July 1778, inserted in the Appendix to the Second Report.

Appendix to 2d Report, No 143.

Similar Complaints occur in many other Passages of the Proceedings of the Presidency.

In their Letter to the Governor General and Council, of the 25th of February 1779, in reply to what the Governor General and Council had faid, that it depended upon their own Firmness to obtain from the Nabob the regular Discharge of his Debts to the Company, they write, That they are not conscious of wanting Firmness in their Transactions with the Nabob; but as their Firmness could only consist in Words, and Words were too weak a Weapon to force Money from him, they ask, how they were to act in case he should deceive them? They then state a recent Failure in the Nabob's Engagement to reduce his Debt by certain Installments, and conclude in this Manner, "the Difficulties we experience in respect to the Nabob, may be comprized in a few Words. "We sustain a considerable Monthly Expence on his Account. We have nothing to trust to for Reimbursement but Monthly Promises, which may or may not be performed. If they be performed, we are able to make the necessary Advances for the ensuring Month. If they be not performed, we instantly find ourselves involved in the greatest Distress. In such alarming Situations, what Course can we take to procure

Letter from Fort St. George to the Governor General and Council, 25th Feb. 1779.

" Relief?"

Your Committee will here insert a State of the Nabob's Debt to the Company, for his Military Charges at various Periods, exclusive of the Arrears of Rent due for the Lands he possesses.

Colonel James Capper, and confiled, as the plants that the charte exclaimed in princip

of Daburkanents, which Colonel Capper had have in Follow moon has their recount, when he far went Home was Hitgard a fice of the first of the contract of the

adds, That the Colonel foon after his lift are in the action of revenue him, taking his Lord as an Acquinents of his Theorem where the Royal was not full due till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till the Month of December full are till ar

o Sir Robert Darker in England, and which on toward had ordered by Ar-

cornies in India to depolit in the Company's Treature, with node Cympaninins of the minima touch in the summer of

Highest's Bood, awanes, that the lame mould be undoled in the course which were then ferting to be paid by he if ghack to the Coupany in the Course of the Year

This Proposition being flated by the Profident appears to have been destroyed as and to be an extended to the control of the c

Newby as that the Congrant thould be all on Italy or Italy by the Transaction.

the Nabeb withed the Company to advance it. The Debt

ending the goth or shortlings i.

Nabob of Arcot's Debt at several Periods.

30th April	1771	- Pag'. 2,26,66	04 2	2	7	
	1772	4,44,2	51 1	6	6	
Grand Diction	1773	— — 4,52,3	14	8	54	
SASTED BY MAKE	1774	8,02,6	89 3	4	57	
till the Retto	1775	— — 7,25,4	33	5	70	
grahiu gravi	1776	— — — 5,94,8	79 2	0	9	
ल इत्यार स्थाना	1777	— — — 7,71,3	32	9	48	
tali salas a	1778	— — — 6,62,5	559 3	33	22	
28th Feb.	1779	— 7,70,1	174	2	34	
30th Sept.	1779	— — — 7,12,	383	30	49	
15th March			147	34	21	
31st Dec.	1780	— — 8,83,	396	11	32	

The last Sum includes Pag'. 1,21,599. 6. 30. due from the Nabob, for a Loan to him for the Payment of his Cavalry.

The above Sums are what was due from the Nabob at the respective Periods, for the Charges of his Garrisons, and fundry Stores, &c. supplied him, exclusive of what he remained indebted to the Company, for the Rent of Lands leafed to him.

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> 9th Jan. 1782. Errrors Excepted, John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts.

With respect to Tanjore, Your Committee find, in the Select Consultations of Fort Saint George, of the 21st of November 1778, a particular Account of the Revenues of that Country for a Series of Years, delivered in to the Board by Mr. William Petrie, who resided in Tanjore for a considerable Time, first, as Resident at the Rajah's Court, and afterwards as Chief of Nagore and Karical. This Account Mr. Petrie informs the Board, he had received from an old Man, who had been a Writer under the Dobeer and Manager in the Time of Pretap Sing, Father to the prefent Rajah of Tanjore.

Mr. Petrie at the same Time delivered in to the Board, an Account of the Tanjore Revenues extracted from the Circar Books.

The Extract of the Consultation upon this Subject, with the Two Accounts them- Appendix, No 21. felves, are inferted in the Appendix.

Supposing the First of these Accounts to be accurate, it affords a striking Proof of the Decline of the Revenues of Tanjore, which are stated as having amounted from the Year 1675, during the 36 Years of the Reign of one of the Princes of that Country, to no less than 32,050,000 Collums of Paddy (a Mode of Computation which will be explained in the Appendix) and to have fallen in the Reigns of the fucceeding Princes to Twenty-four, to Twenty, to Fifteen, and during the Two Years immediately preceding 1778, to low as Thirteen Millions of the same Measure of Grain.

Mr. Petrie having lately returned to Great Britain, was examined by Your Committee respecting the present State of the Country of Tanjore. Such Part of his Evidence as relates to the Revenues of that Country, is inserted in the Appendix. -- Appendix, No 22. He represents Tanjore as having been not many Years ago one of the most flourishing, best cultivated, and most populous Countries in Hindostan; that in 1768, when he first faw it, it exhibited a very different Picture from what it does at present. After giving a general Account of its Trade, and Description of its Fertility, he adds, "Such was "Tanjore not many Years ago; but its Decline has been fo rapid, that in many " Districts, it would now be difficult to trace the Remains of its former Opulence."

For this rapid Decline, Mr. Petrie assigns various Causes;—the Revenues having fallen short of the former Collections even before the Capture of Tanjore, he imputes to the Rapacity of the Ministers who governed the Country, and plundered their Master while they oppressed the Inhabitants, mortgaging Districts for present Supplies, and fettling Jaghires upon themselves, many of which have not yet reverted to the Circar. But that as those Evils were not of long Duration, their Effects were only partially felt; and that even at that Period, as he was informed, Manufactures flourished, the Country was populous, and well cultivated, the Inhabitants were wealthy and industrious. That from the Year 1771, the Æra of the first Siege, till the Restoration of the Rajah, the Country having been the Seat of War, and having undergone Two Revolutions of Government, Trade, Manufactures, and Agriculture, were neglected, and many Thousands of Inhabitants went in quest of a more secure Abode. He mentions at the same Time, as a remarkable Circumstance, that during the Year 1774, while Tanjore was governed by the Nabob, all the Accounts which he had feen make the Revenue to amount to One-third more than the Year preceding the Conquest, and to more than Double the Sum which appeared in the Circar Books for the Year he refided at Tanjore;—he accounts for a Circumstance so extraordinary at first Sight, by the high Price of Grain in the Year 1774, when the Scarcity was so great as almost to amount to a Famine; by the Tuncan Duties being raised, and by many of the old Jaghires, or Grants from the Circar, being refumed by the Nabob.

That fince the Restoration of the Rajah in 1776, many Causes had contributed to lessen the Revenues, and to impoverish the Country.—First, The Ignorance and Rapacity of his principal Managers;—Secondly, The Failure of many of the principal Farmers, and the unusual Cheapness of Grain;—and Thirdly, The general Opinion which had prevailed, that the Rajah's Government would not be of long Duration; and that another Revolution was approaching.—" Hence every Species of Embezzlement and Peculation; his Ministers extorting Money from the Zemindars; they oppressing the People, who were often obliged to dispose of their Cattle, and the very Implements of Husbandry, to satisfy the Calls of their unrelenting Landlords."

Mr. Petrie mentions the great Scarcity of Specie in Tanjore as an Evil which had been long felt, and which, when he left India, had got to an alarming Height.—That ever fince the Rajah's Restoration, he had been oppressed with a heavy Load of Debt—his Expenditure had been enormous—that many of the Farmers who owed him large Balances had absconded—that he had no Money but what was levied from his People, or raised by destructive Loans, at an exorbitant and ruinous Interest.

With regard to the Payments due by the Rajah to the Company, Complaints of his Irregularity in making those Payments have been above inserted—At the same Time, Your Committee has not found Evidence in any of the Accounts hitherto transmitted Home, or produced to them, of his having been actually much in Arrear during the short Time for which his Agreement with the Company, for his Subsidy of Four Lacks, has subsisted—They find that Governor Rumbold, in a Letter to the Rajah, dated August the 6th 1779, charges him with being very backward in his Payments; and writes, that One Lack was due for the June preceding—The Rajah in his Answer, dated the 3d of September 1779, vindicates himself from the Charge; and by a Statement of Accounts, shews that he had paid in full for the Three Years for which his Agreement with the Company had subsisted, and that he was even 56,000 Pagodas in Advance.

The Directors, in their Letter to the President and Council, dated 18th October 1780, pronounce in Favour of the Rajah, and write to him a Letter of the same Date, in which they say, "They observe with Satisfaction, that the Arrears of Money due by his Excellency, on account of his Annual Subsidy, were reduced to a very inconst- derable Sum."

Letter from Governor Rumbold to the Rajah of Tanjore, 6th Aug. 1779. Letter from the Rajah of Tanjore to Gov. Rumbold, 3d Sept. 1779.

Letter from the Court of Directors to the Rrefident and Council at Fort St. George, 18th Oct. 1780.

Letter to the Rajah of Tanjore, 18th Oct. 1780.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Nabob; dated 26th July, 1780.

HAVE the Honour to receive your Highness's several Letters on the Subject of Hyder Ally; whose Motions within these sew Days, have unveiled the Design he seems to have entertained for some Time past against the Carnatic.

Whilst there was any Possibility of his Intentions being frustrated, or directed to another Object, I chose not to put the Company or your Highness to the Expence of great military Preparations, because I am very sensible, after the Exertion we have lately made against the French, that such Expence could not be provided for without much Difficulty, and without neglecting other Objects of great Importance; but now, when Hostilities are actually commenced on the Part of Hyder, it becomes expedient, at all Events, to attend to the Safety of the Country; and I trust your Highness will exert yourself to the utmost on this Occasion, to promote the Success of our Operations.

As I have given Orders for affembling Troops in the Field, I earnestly entreat your Highness to inform me what Supplies of Money you can depend upon furnishing, and at what Period, that I may take the necessary Steps accordingly. I beg your Highness will also take the most effectual Measures for collecting Bullocks and Provisions for the Use of the Army. Give me Leave to add, that however desirous I may be to defend the Company's and your Highness's Forts and Possessions in the Carnatic, it will in a great Measure depend upon the ample Supplies of Money your Highness can furnish me with at this critical Juncture: It will likewise determine me in what Manner I shall write to the Supreme Council of Bengal; and how far I shall feel myself authorized, with Consistency, to engage them in the present expected Troubles, so as not only to co-operate with this Government in what may tend to the Interest of the Company, but also answer your Highness's Purposes fully, with Respect to chastising Hyder Ally, and the Protection of the Subject, and the future Sasety of the Carnatic.

APPENDIX, N° 2.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Rajab of Tanjore, dated 29th July, 1780.

YOU have doubtless been already informed by Report, of the sudden March of Hyder Ally's Troops into the Carnatic. We cannot account for this Invasion otherwise than by supposing that Hyder has entered into some Engagements with the French, to disturb the Peace of the Country, However this may be, the Company and their Allies are called upon to act with the utmost Vigour in repelling

APPENDIX, Nº 3

repelling this Attack. I trust you will shew yourself particularly zealous in a Cause, in which the Welfare of your Government, as well as that of the Company and the Nabob, are so much interested. A large Supply of Money is absolutely necessary to carry on the military Operations; and to this Object I shall be thankful if you will contribute amply, and soon. The Nabob's Country has always suffered considerably by the Incursions of Hyder's Horse: Your's being as yet uninvaded, I statter myself you will find less Difficulty in furnishing Money to the Company. I request also that you will encourage as much as possible, the Exportation of Grain to Madras. The Duties in that Article are taken off at this Port, a Circumstance which will, no Doubt, when known to the People of your Country, induce them to send large Supplies. May your Happiness daily increase. What can I say more?

APPENDIX, Nº 3.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Saint George to the Governor General and Council of Fort William; dated the 26th July, 1780.

Extract
Fort Saint
George Select
Conf. 26 July
1780.

OUR last Letter (of which we inclose a Duplicate) gave you Information of the Approach of Hyder Ally, with a large Army, towards our Frontiers. We now transmit Two Papers of Intelligence just received from the Nabob, by which you will learn that he has actually detached Part of his Cavalry into the Carnatic, and is preparing to follow with his whole Army.

We are taking Measures for assembling our Troops in a proper Situation to oppose this Attack, and defend the Country in the best Manner we are able; but the Alarm already occasioned by the Report of an Invasion, and the Ravages which have been actually committed by Hyder's Horse, have driven the People from their Habitations, and put an entire Stop to the Tillage of the Ground.

Under these Circumstances it will be impossible for us to draw Resources from the Country, in any Degree equal to the Expences which this War must inevitably produce; and if we do not obtain a speedy Supply of Money from you, we see no Probability of our being able to act with Vigour and Effect proportionate to the Exigency of our Situation.

Entract of Letter from Fort Saint George to the Governor General and Council of Fort William; dated 14th September 1780.

Carnaric, it waicun a great Meafure depend

Extract
Fort Saint
George Select
Conf. 14 Sep.
1780.

But besides Troops, our Occasions for Money are very pressing. We have no Means whatever to answer the extraordinary Expences of this War; and it will be totally impossible for us to carry it on, unless we can be sure of receiving Supplies of Money from you. We earnestly request your immediate Attention to this Object; and that you will do us the Favour to inform us to what Extent we can be assisted. It would be a great Relief to us if a Sum of Money could be sent immediately after the Receipt of these Dispatches.

A PPERMEDIK. N. S.

Copy of a Letter from she were mer to the Rainb of Tankers, included by the trees

To the second been already informed by Deport of the feeten blanch of Hyder Miles

that Hyder has entered into fome Engagements with the franch, to offueb the Pence of the Common, the Company and their Aluss are called apon to set with the manoff y go min.

troops into the Carnetic. We cannot account for this invalion otherwise than by function

APPENDIX, Nº 4,5.

APPENDIX, N° 4.

Extract of Letter from the Select Committee at Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors; dated 15th October 1780.

WE have been put to the greatest Distress for the Want of Money to carry on the War, owing to a total Failure in our usual Resources. The Carnatic waste, by the Incursions of the Enemy. The Nabob pleads this in Excuse for not discharging any of his Engagements.

The Rajah of Tanjore, whose Country hath not been disturbed in any Shape, has yet given us no Assistance; nor have we yet obtained any Supply of Money from Bengal, though the Governor General and Council have expressed an Intention to assist us.

Under these Circumstances we had no Alternative for supplying the various Exigencies of the Service, but that of borrowing from Individuals, and taking up Money for Draughts upon England. The Resolutions we came to on this Subject, will be communicated to you from the Civil Department.

Extract of the General Letter from Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors; dated the 15th of October 1780.

On a Review of the State of your Treasury, when Hyder Ally invaded the Carnatic in July last, we judged it absolutely necessary to issue Advertisements for receiving Loans from the Inhabitants of this Settlement, for which Company's Bonds were to be granted, payable in Eight Months after Date, bearing an Interest of Eight per Cent. per Annum.

But the Supply raised by this Means proving very inadequate to the heavy Expences of Government, and having no Hope of any immediate Relief that could be deemed effectual, either from the Northern Subordinacies, from the Nabob, or from Bengal; in this Exigency, after much Deliberation, however averse we are in any Instance to act contrary to your Orders, we found ourselves under the unavoidable Necessity, as the last Resource, to draw Bills on your Honours to an Amount not exceeding £. 200,000.

APPENDIX, N° 5.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council, at Fort William in Bengal, in their Secret Department, to the Court of Directors; dated the 13th of October 1780.

WITH Respect to the Treasure which we have sent to them, as it is a handsome, so we trust it will be a seasonable Supply. We have not spared the Sum of Fisteen Lacks of Rupees, the Amount of the Supply, without great Inconvenience to ourselves. The Demands on us at Home are large and pressing; but on a general Consideration of the Company's Interests, we have not hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to use every Exertion within our Power and Ability, both in this and every other Instance, to contribute our utmost to support them. The Treasure which has been dispatched we have consigned to the Commander in Chief; and we have nominated a Paymaster for the immediate Charge of it. It is intended for the Payment of the Troops under Sir Eyre Coote's Command, and is wholly to answer military Expences: But we have impowered him also to make use of it in supplying the Requisitions of the President and Select Committee, if he shall agree in the Expediency of doing so.

A P P E N D I X, Nº 5, 6.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Select Committee at Fort Saint George, to the Court of Directors; dated 29th November, 1780.

We cannot obtain any Money from the Nabob, or the Rajah of Tanjore. The Nabob is indeed, we believe, very much distressed, by a total Failure in the Revenues of that Part of the Carnatic which has been subject to the Incursions of Hyder's Horse; but the Rajah of Tanjore has not yet had a Grain of his Country touched. Thus, from our past Disappointments and present Prospects, we can place but little Dependence on any other Resource than that of Bengal, for carrying on the War; and as to the Expences of the Civil Department, we have very slender Hope of procuring sufficient to answer them from any Quarter.

APPENDIX, Nº 6.

Extract of Fort Saint George Select Consultations, dated the 14th January 1779.

Par. 105. THE Arrival of Sir Eyre Coote at this Presidency, on his Way to Bengal, at so critical a Juncture, I esteem on many Accounts a fortunate Circumstance. He will be able to form a Judgment from his own Observation of your real Situation, with Respect to Resources, and the Conduct both of the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore; and I most earnestly recommend to him, to take a View of our Proceedings both before and fince the Capture of Pondicherry, that he may be fully acquainted with the Difficulties we have had, and still have, to struggle with; that when he takes his Seat at the Council General at Bengal, he may, from his own Knowledge, inforce the Reprefentation we have found it necessary to make, that we may be supported and affisted in the Advice and Opinion of that Board, in any Means we may be obliged to adopt for the Public Good, and the Preservation of the Carnatic. I have been so full in the several Minutes I have given in to the Committee, that I have only to refer Sir Eyre Coote to them, for a true Representation of our Difficulties. The Measures we have been obliged to adopt, of drawing Bills on the Company, though not to a great Amount, was unavoidable. It was against my Wish and Inclination, truly sensible that the Company are very defirous we should avoid giving any Drafts on them; and indeed they have a Right to expect that their Resources here should more than answer the Expences of the Establishment; but every Trial was made in vain to procure Money from the Nabob, from the Rajah of Tanjore, and even from Individuals, on granting them Interest Notes payable to a certain Time. The Diffress for Specie was so great, that we had no Alternative; we were obliged, by the Prospect of an advantageous Remittance, to induce those who had Cash by them to supply our immediate Wants, as the Account delivered in to the Committee will shew. There was an absolute Necessity that the Troops should not be kept in Arrears; and notwithstanding the Money borrowed, we have now an empty Treasury. It is true, the Nabob has promised us a considerable Sum this Month, and to be more regular in his Payments in future; but we have no other Security than his Word. Should he fail us, as he has feldom been very punctual in Engagements, I apprehend the most ferious Consequences. We have represented to Bengal out Situation. We have acquainted them in a former Letter, that if we did not receive a Supply, we should be under the Necessity of drawing upon Europe. The Conneil General, however, were unable to fupply us, I will not fay unwillingly, being convinced the Co-operation with the different Presidencies, for the mutual Support of the Company's Possession, is the first and most material Object of their political Conduct. Under all these Circumstances, I have no Doubt but we shall stand justified to the Company for our Conduct; but at the fame Time it is absolutely necessary to act with Spirit and Vigour, to obtain Money from those Channels from whence it ought to flow; and, by a determined Plan of Oeconomy, and Reduction of all Expences, to endeavour to supply our Treasury, that we may never again be under the Necessity of giving Drafts on the Company. To accomplish this Point, I have no Doubt of meeting with the Concurrence and fleady Support of the Committee: And I propose, that an Auditor of Accompts may be immediately appointed; that he proceed to examine the Accounts, both civil and military, for the last Six Months; or, if it should be thought too great a Task for One Person, that Two Perfons be appointed, the one to audit the civit, the other the military Accounts; and that all unnecessary Charges may be struck off; and that they make a Report to the Committee or Council, every Fortnight, of the Progress they have made; and that their Allowance and Emolument depend in a great Measure on the Reduction made by them in the monthly Expences. It would appear extraordinary, at the Commencement of a War, to propose a Reduction of our military Force; it

A P P E N D 1 X, Nº 6, 7.

would at this Juncture undoubtedly be highly improper and dangerous. But I do not helitate to give it as my Opinion, that our Establishment is too great for our Resources; and either a fixed or certain Revenue from the Carnatic, or Tanjore Country, must be allotted for the Payment of our Troops, or a considerable Reduction must take Place at a more favourable Period. The Nabob hould be in Advance, not in Arrear, for the Payment of what depends on him; but on the contrary, the Debt is accumulating; and the Company strongly recommended to us, in their Letter of the last Season, to call upon him for Payment, and not to suffer the Payment of Individuals to interere with their Demands. We know not what Step our Enemies are taking, what Force they have at the Mauritius; but we have every Reason to believe that they are not inactive, and that they will attempt some Stroke to recover the Ground they have lost. We have no immediate Prospect of Support, and therefore must find Resources amongst ourselves, and must pursue such a Conduct as to provide against all Difficulties and Contingencies.

APPENDIX, N°7.

Extract of Fort Saint George Select Consultations, dated the 4th February 1779.

THE President lays before the Committee the following Minute, with Intelligence just received from the Nabob.

I am concerned to lay before the Committee, a Letter from the Nabob, containing Advices from his Vackeel at Poonah, of a very ferious Nature; and though we may suppose the Account of the unfortunate Situation of the Bombay Army is greatly exaggerated, and that when we hear from Bombay, we shall be informed of some favourable Circumstance with which we are not yet acquainted; still, from the circumstantial Account received, we have no Reason to doubt but the Event of the Expedition for conducting Ragonaut Row to Poonah, has been unfortunate and disgraceful, both to our Arms and Councils; and our present Situation, with respect to the different Powers of Hindostan, renders it absolutely necessary that we should immediately take into Consideration our own State and Resources, as well for the Desence of the Carnatic, as to afford Assistance to any other Parts where the Company have Possessions or Alliances, that may stand in Need of our Support.

The first Consideration is, the State of our Treasury. I have already, on many Occasions, reprefented to the Committee, the Difficulties we have to struggle with, and that the utmost we can expect, is to supply our Exigencies on a Peace Establishment, and provide our Investments; which being an Object of Consequence to the Company, ought not to be neglected. Our Situation has been represented to the Governor General and Council; but I am of Opinion, we may still, in a more particular Manner, address them again on the Subject, and request, that they will not only afford us Affiftance from the Bengal Treasury, that we may be supplied with a Fund to enable our Army to take the Field, should Circumstances make it necessary; but that they will give us their Opinion on those Points we have already submitted to their Considerations, and upon such others as we may now propose to them. First, I would recommend, that we fully state to them the Situation of the Tanjore Country, and the Measures we have taken in consequence, in order to secure the regular Payment of the Rajah's Sublidy, and the Nabob's Pelculh; which, if punctually remitted to our Treasury, will not only greatly affist in keeping up our present Establishment, but will contribute, with other Means, to secure in Time such a Supply, as will enable us to act with Vigour as Occasion may require. The Tanjore Revenues ought to be taken Care of. Necessity obliges us to watch over them with Attention; and should the present Negociation entrusted to General Munro fail of producing the defired Effect, I am perfuaded it is our Duty to take fuch Measures that no Mismanagement, or any Cause whatever, may deprive us of that Support which is absolutely necessary to contribute to the Protection of the Carnatie, Tanjore, and our Northern Settlements: For, Where is the Force for the Defence of those several Countries, but what is kept up, disciplined, and paid by the Company?

Secondly; It will be necessary that we take the Opinion of the Governor General and Council, how we are to act in Case of Failure in the Nabob's Engagements. I hope we shall never be drove to take any Measures inconsistent with his Rights, or disagreeable to his Feelings; but without we state with Precision our Difficulties, we may find ourselves embarrassed, and at a Loss to act in particular

particular Points when our Distresses press with Force upon us. It is true, we have lately receive a very considerable Sum from the Nabob; but the Account delivered in by me to the Committee dated the 30th of November last, will shew, that he was, at the End of January, greatly in Arrean of the Amount which, by his own voluntary Agreement, he engaged to pay to that Period and the Debt is monthly encreasing. Our Expences are certain, and must be provided for : Our But thens at present are great; for, exclusive of our Standing Army, upwards of Twenty-seven thou fand Men, we have the heavy Expence of compleating our Fortifications, which must not, on an Account, be neglected; and we have the Maintenance of the French Prisoners, Military and Civil with the Number of Articles to be provided for, which the Capitulation of Pondicherry oblige us to fulfil. All Attention and Support is certainly due to the Nabob, as our old and faithful Alle connected with us by every Tie, and demanding from us every Indulgence: For, if we take a View from the Southern Boundary of Hindostan to the Northern Extremity, where the English Forces have proved victorious, where shall we find one Native Prince who has not severely felt the Effects of our Power, and that is not now lamenting the rapid Success of our Arms, and the Credulity that ever in duced him to trust to our Engagements? Mahomed Ally can alone boast, that we have not entirely violated every Principle on which he has depended, and who, with his Family, it is to be wished, may long remain Instances of our National Faith; but at the same Time I express these Sentiments towards the Nabob, it is necessary that we insist on a Punctuality in fulfilling his Engagements, or that the Committee are furnished with some Line to guide their Conduct, when they find him fail in his Engagements. To various Causes may be imputed his Reluctance to part with Money, and several Circumstances may have contributed to give him Disgust. We have no Right or Grounds to suppose his Reluctance proceeds from Disaffection. We are to consider his Load of Debt, the increased Expences of the Establishment; the Decrease, from various Causes, and perhaps from some Mismanagement of his Revenue; the Disappointments he has been subject to in this Matter, where he conceived himself to be justly entitled to Decisions in his Favour; and, lastly, to the Impositions of Individuals, and the attendant Passion so common to Men of advanced Stages in Life, of hoarding up for future unforeseen Contingencies; all these may have operated to increase the Difficulties of obtaining from him the necessary Supplies of Cash: That such Difficulties have frequently existed, no one acquainted with this Government can doubt: But the Reflection alone, of our depending on precarious Circumstances for certain and unavoidable Expences, on which our very Safety depends, render it absolutely necessary to have the Advice of the Governor General to affift our Resolutions, if ever we should be obliged to go beyond the Line that we wish to be preserved.

Extract of Sir Eyre Coote's Minute.

I agree entirely with the Governor's first Proposition, in regard to the Necessity there is for representing to the Supreme Council the State of our Treasury, and the Situation of the Tanjore Country, as well as to require their Sentiments upon the Measures which the Board here ought to adopt, in Case the Nabob's Engagements should not be so punctually fulfilled as the Necessity of our Affairs may demand. And I imagine those Representations cannot fail to have the desired Effect, in inducing them to give such speedy and proper Assistance as may enable the Governor and Council here, to pursue the disinterested and spirited Plan which they have hitherto supported alone, so much to the National Benefit, and to their own Honour.

APPENDIX, Nº8.

Extract of Letter from the President and Council at Fort Saint George, to the Governor General and Council of Bengal; dated 7th December 1774.

Fort St. George Mil. Conf. 8 Decr. fol. 833.

particular

OUR Expences on the Coast, in Time of Peace, are generally about 14 Lacks of Pagodas; and the Investment for Europe requires 6 Lacks, which makes the Disbursements on the Coast amount to 20 Lacks of Pagodas. The annual Amount of the Revenues, upon a mean Calculation, may be estimated at upwards of 16 Lacks; and the Sums paid by the Nabob, in certain Kists, in the Course of the Year, for the Pay of the Troops kept by the Company on his Account, and the Expences of the Garrisons defrayed by them, at about 4 Lacks; making in all 20 Lacks of Pagodas: But of these Receipts, near 8 Lacks are to be paid by the Nabob; for, exclusive of the Money advanced

APPENDIX, Nº8, 9.

vanced on his Account, estimated as above at 4 Lacks, he has, by the Company's Orders, the Inaum Lands at Rent for Pagodas 3,68,350 per Annum; which is likewise received in certain Kists, payable in the Course of the Year. But even this Resource, from the Nabob's own Declarations, must become precarious in Time of War.

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APPENDIX, N° 9.

Grant of the Jagbire to the Company.

BE it known to the Deesmookees, Deespondees, principal Inhabitants and Husbandmen of the Tripasore, &c. Pergunnahs, belonging to the Carnatic Payen Gaut, and dependant upon the Subah of Mahomed Poor, alias Arcot; That I have appointed and made over to the English East India Company (who have taken great Pains and Labour in my Affairs, are my true Friends, and will ever remain firm and steady in Alliance with, and in supporting, myself and Sons) the aforesaid Pergunnahs, &c. as hereunder expressed, by Way of Jaghire; the Revenues of which, as entered in the Mogul's Book, amount to Four Lacks Four hundred and Ninety-sour Pagodas Four Annas and a Quarter (4,00,494. 4\frac{1}{4}), and Chucrams Six thousand and Thirty-three (6,033): You the said Deesmookees, &c. must therefore take Care to live in due Obedience to the said Company, and to pay them the proper Revenues, at the fixed and stated Times, as, according to their Report, whether in your Praise or Dispraise, will be our Favour or Displeasure upon you. Look upon this as an Order, and comply accordingly.

Computed Revenues as put down in the Mogul's Book.

PERSONAL BEATS OF THE		1.00	Pagedas.	Annas.	Chucrams.	No. of Districts.	
Madras, Customs included	aller the Park		1,200	_	_	1	17
St. Thomés Diftrict, Customs included	-		6,346	15	1114	I	76
Poonamalee District, Customs included		-	34,840	1 2	Part Julian	I	231
Trevenda Poor, &c. — —	-		-	_	26,250	1	28

N. B. The Revenues of these Four within the Circumstex, amounting to Pagodas 42,386. 15% Chucrams 26,250, are mentioned not to be included in the Sum of Pagodas 400,494 4%, and Chucrams, 6,003 specified in the Sunnud, these being in a prior Grant.

Computed Revenues as put down in the Mogul's Books:

	roseed - Harof & orde ni (persona es), co es es unimb esta vé que agé transport free e	Pagodas.	Annas.	Chucrams. Anns.	No. of Mehurs or Districts.	No. of Villages.
	Tripasore entire, Customs included	37,177	4	-		211
	The Villages of Cotumbauc, &c. belonging to the Seven Magans entire S	17,450	2	Ė	1	99
	Poneer District entire, Customs included	20,351			1	150
	Chiccutcota District entire, Customs included	4,050		-	I.	3
	Peddapollam Diffricts entire, Customs in-	12,414	12			80
	Perrumbauc District entire	6,207	9	-	1	32
	Munemungulum District entire, Customs	19,000	1 The state of the	-	1	81
	Ootremaloor Diffrict, Customs included -	20,985	13		1	62
	Saliwauc District entire, Customs included	19,229		_	1	71
	Seeva, or Great Conjeveram, ditto	19,414			1	99
	Bishun, or Little Conjeveram, ditto	25,195			1	133
	Cavantandelum District entire	18,585		-	1	74
	Chingleput District entire, Customs in-	100,446	10	-	1	363
	Siaudet Bunder, alias Covelong District, en-	17,512	9:	ta villa Esmor	1	54
P	.IV.	[C]				Carangoly

APPENDIX, N. 9A

.tanh Cagodas Ordens by the Company's Orders, the Inauna	Chucrams. Anns.	No. of Mehurs o	no No of
Carangoly ditto, all on this Side the River 3 62,257 74 Mercawn, entire, Customs included - 3	of the Year. in Lime of Wa		
Chinnamanaik Pollum Village, belonging to the Trivedy Pergunnah, entire	1,072 8	1	į
Nuddeput Village, belonging to the Venca-	927 8	İ	1
Curremundel, &c. Villages, belonging to the Pullicat, entire 2		i	4
Chittamoor, &c. Villages, belonging to the Tundewullum Pergunnah, all that arise on that Side the River Mercawn, entire	744 8	1	12
Husor, &c. Villages, belonging to the Pergunnah of the same Name, all that are on this Side the River Mercawn entire, Customs included	3,288 8	1	15
Total Amount of the present Grants, and \\ those of the 16th of October 1763 - \\ \begin{array}{c} 4,00,494 & 4\\ \end{array}	6,033 —	20	1,934
Ditto of the old Grants mentioned in the First Part	26,250 —	4	267
Grand Total, Pagodas 4,42,881 34	32,283 —	24	2,201
Subdivision thereof.	Sagal (44), no cost shereive pleasures, no	94014 31 1179 111	nos a Quari Decimonica cay them if
Pag. Ann.	Chuc.	Dif.	Vill.
By the present Grants now 34,430 4#	4,033	-	175
By those of the 16th of October 1763 3,66,064 o	2,000	20	1759
By the old Grants 42,386 151	26,250	4	267
Pagodas 4,42,881 33	32,283	24	2,201

Dated the 21st of the Moon Rabbi ul Sauni, in the Year of Hegira 1177, equivalent to the 29th of October 1763.

Forms on the Back of the Sunnud.

their Fest within the Cocumbers notice

The Serishtadar's Letter to the Nabob, informing him of the Sunnud's having been made out for the English East India Company, the 16th of October 1763, to the Amount of Pagodas 3,66,064, and Chucrams 2,000, out of the several Countries from which that Sum arose; there were many Villages, to the Value of Pagodas 34,430. 44, and Chucrams 4,033 (as entered in the Mogul's Books) excepted; he requests therefore the Nabob's Orders, whether a new Sunnud for the Whole (which he particularises in the same Manner as it is in the Sunnud) should be made out or not? To which the Nabob is said to answer, in his own Hand Writing: "In Consideration of the true Friendship of the English East India Company, and their remaining always in Alliance with me, let a Sunnud for the whole Jaghire, without any Exception, be made out."

Registered in the Dewan's Office, the 21st of the Moon Rabbi ul Sauni, in the Year of Hegira, 1177, equal to the 29th of October, 1763.

N. B. This is Twice mentioned.

Registered in the Nabob's own Office the same Day.

Firmaun from the Mogul, being a Confirmation of the Nabob's Grants to the Company in the Carnasic.

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In these happy Times, our Firmaun, full of Splendor, and worthy of Obedience in all, is descended, purporting, That whatever formerly has been given by preceding Moguls, or lately by Seraiah Dowlah Mahomed Ally Khan, from the Circar of the Carnatic, in the Parts above Madras,

APPENDIX, Nº9, to.

and Services, have, from our Throne, the Basis of the World, conferred upon, or confirmed to them, by way of Inaum or Free Gift, without allowing any Person whatever any Part or Share therein. You, therefore, our Sons, Omrahs, Vizirs, Governors, Muttasseddees, for the Affairs of the Dewanship, Mootecophils for those of our Kingdom, Jaghiredars and Karorees, both now and hereafter, for ever and ever, exert yourselves in the strengthening and carrying into Execution this our Most High Command, and cede and give up to the above-mentioned English Company, their Heirs and Descendants, for ever and ever, the aforesaid Circar; and esteeming them likewise as entirely exempt, free, and safe from all Displacing or Removal, by no Means whatever molest or trouble them, either on Account of the Demands of the Dewan's Office, or those of our Imperial Court.

Looking upon this high Firmaun as an absolute and positive Order, obey it implicitly.

Dated the 24th of the Moon Sophar, in the Sixth Year of our Reign, equal to the 12th of August, 1765.

APPENDIX, Nº 10.

A Copy of Requests made by Colonel Forde to Nabob Salabut Jung, and his Compliance thereto, in his own Hand.

THE Whole of the Circar of Mazulipatam, with Eight Districts, as well as the Circar of Nizampatam, and the Districts of Condavir and Wacalmanner, shall be given to the English Company as an Inaum or Free Gift, and the Sunnuds granted to them in the same Manner as was done to the French.

The Nabob Sabalat Jung will oblige the French Troops which are in his Country, to pass the River Ganges within Fifteen Days, or fend them to Pondicherry, or to any other Place out of the Decan Country, on the other Side of the River Kistna; in future he will not suffer them to have a Settlement in this Country, on any Account whatsoever, nor keep them in his Service, nor affist them, nor call them to his Assistance.

The Nabob will not demand or call Gauzeputty Rauze to an Account for what he has collected out of the Circars belonging to the French, nor for the Computation of his Revenues of his own. Country in the present Year, but let him remain peaceable in it in future, and according to the Computation of the Revenues of his Country, before the Time of the French, agreeable to the Custom of his Grandfather and Father; and as was then paid to the Circar, so he will now act and pay accordingly to the Circar; and if he, the Rajah, does not agree to it, then the Nabob may do what he pleases. In all Cases the Nabob will not assist the Enemies of the English, nor give them Protection.

The English Company, on their Part, will not assist the Nabob's Enemies, nor give them Protection.

Dated Moon Ramadan, the 16th Hegira, 1172, which is the 14th of May 1759.

by virtue of this Treaty of Hosour, Payour, A sand, and

- * I swear by God and his Prophet, and upon the holy Alcoran, that I with Pleasure agree to the Requests specified in this Paper, and shall not deviate from it, even an Hair's Breadth.
 - * In the Nabob's own Hand, which may be feen on the Top of the Original, as well as his Grand Seal.

To estilate, to serge a segment Anistance, so observe the Enemies of one the Enemies of botto.

Firmaun'

APPENDIX, Nº 10.

Firmaun from the Mogul for the Northern Circars.

In these happy Times, our Firmaun, full of Splendor, and worthy of Obedience, is descended purporting, That whereas Salabat Jung Behauder, Subahdar of the Decan, conferred the Circar of Siccacole, &c. on the French Company; and that, in Consequence of its not being confirmed by us, either by Firmaun or otherwise, the high, mighty, glorious Chiefs of the Khans, chosen of the Omrahs Sepoy Sardars, truly faithful, worthy of receiving Favours and Obligations, our invariable and never failing Friends and Well-wishers, the English Company (having sent a large Force for that Purpose) did expel the French therefrom; We therefore, in Consideration of the Fidelity and good Wishes of the above High, Mighty, &c. &c. English Company, have, from our Throne, the Basis of the World, given them the aforementioned Circars, by Way of Inaum or Free Gift, without the least Participation of any Person whatever in the same, from the Beginning of the Fusful of Tuccaucooul, in the Year of Phasely 1172, equal to the Month of April 1762 It is incumbent therefore on you our Sons, Omrahs, Vizirs, Governors, Muttaffeddees for the Affairs of our Dewanship, Mootecophils for those of our Kingdom, Jaghiredars and Karorees, both now and hereafter, for ever and ever, to use your Endeavours in the strengthening and carrying into Execution this our most high Command, and to cede and give up to the abovementioned English Company, their Heirs and Descendants, for ever and ever, the aforesaid Circars; and esteeming them likewise free, exempt, and safe from all Displacing or Removal, by no Means whatever either molest or trouble them, on Account of the Demands of the Dewan's Office, or those of our Imperial Court.

Looking upon this high Firmaun as an absolute and positive Order, obey it implicitly.

Dated the 24th of the Moon Sophar, in the Sixth Year of our Reign, equal to the 12th of August, 1765.

Forms made use of on the Back of the Firmaun.

From the Secretary, setting forth, That his Majesty had been pleased to sign a Petition (supposed to be from the Company) of the same Date as the Firmaun, directing, That whereas Salabut Jung Behauder, Subahder of the Decan, conferred the Circar of Siccacole, &c. on the French Company; and that in Consequence of its not being confirmed by his Majesty, either by Firmaun or otherwise, the High, Mighty, &c. &c. English Company (having sent a large Force for that Purpose) did expel the said French therefrom; his Majesty therefore, in Consideration of the Fidelity of the aforesaid English Company, has given them (without the Participation of any Person whatever in the same) the above-mentioned Circars, by way of Inaum or Free Gift.

Then follow Two Orders from the Mogul; the first supposed to be in his own Hand, addressed to his Son, Mirza Mahomed Akbur Shah Behauder, telling him to comply with the Contents of this Firmaun; the other directing, that the English Company be under his Son's Command, or in his Ressaula.

The Whole attested under Kazi Inauyet Khan's Seal, to be a true Copy from the Original.

A Treaty of perpetual Honour, Favour, Alliance, and Attachment,

Between the Great Nabob, high in Station, famous as the Sun, Nabob Aufuph Jaw, Nizam us Mulck, Nizam ud Dowla, Meer Nizam Ally Cawn, Behauder Phuttah Jung, Sepoy Sardar, and the Honourable English East India Company.

Signed, fealed, and ratified, on the one Part, by his Highness the said Nabob, and on the other, by John Caillaud, Esquire, Brigadier General, invested with full Powers on Behalf of the said Company.

Done at Hydrabad, the Ninth of the Moon Gemace-dussuny, in the Year of Hegyra 1180, equal to the 12th of November 1766.

Article 1.

The Two contracting Parties do, by virtue of this Treaty of Honour, Favour, Alliance, and Friendship, solemnly engage a mutual Assistance, to esteem the Enemies of one the Enemies of both, and contrarywise, the Friends of one the Friends of the other.

Article

A P P E N D I X, No to.

ile . soliniA the eforefaid Company, that they may have

The honourable English East India Company, in Return for the gracious Favours received from his Highnels, confifting of Saneds for the Five Circars of Ellour, Siccacole, Rajahmundry, Mustephanagur, and Murrezanagur, expressing the Free Gift thereof, on them and their Heirs for ever and ever, do promise and engage to have a Body of Troops ready to settle the Affairs of his Highness's Government, in every Thing that is right and proper, whenever required, provided that they be at Liberty to withdraw the Whole, or fuch Part thereof as they shall judge proper, whenever either the Safety of their own Settlements and Poffessions, or the Peace and Tranquillity of the Carnatic, be the least endangered. In case of the falling out of which Circumstances (which God forbid) they do promise and engage to give the most timely Notice thereof to his Highness, in their Power.

Article 3.

The honourable English East India Company do further engage and promise, that in whatever Year the Affiltance of their Troops shall not be required, they will pay to his Highness, as a Consideration for the Free Gift of the above-mentioned Five Circars, for ever and ever, the following Sums, by Kifts, as specified in the Eighth Article of this Treaty; viz. for the Three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, and Mustephanagur, Five Lacks of Rupees; and for those of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, as foon as they are in their Hands, and the fettling the same is well effected, Two Lacks each, in all Nine Lacks of Rupees per Annum.

Article 4.

The Reduction of the Siccacole Circar, by the Bleffing of God, the Company will effect as foon as possible; but that of Murtezanagur, in Consideration of his Highness having, by former Agreements, given it to his Brother Bazalet Jung, as a Jaghire, the honourable English East India Company do promise and engage not to take Possession of, until it be his Highness's Pleasure, or until the Demise of his said Brother: But to prevent all future Disputes and Difficulties that may hereafter gniwed the fame, the aforelaid Company do further explain their Intentions in the following Article in their Intentions in the following and in their Room a

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As the Circar of Murtezanagur borders on that of Nizampatam and the Country of the Carnatic, which, by virtue of the former and present Treaties and Alliances, the aforesaid Company are bound to maintain and protect in all its Extent; therefore, in case the said Bazalet Jung, his Agents or Dependents, should cause any Disturbances to the Prejudice thereof, it is hereby agreed on by both Parties, that the aforelaid Company shall then have it in their Power to take immediate Possession of that Circar.

As By the Tenor of the Second Article of this Treaty, the aforesaid Company have engaged to furnish a Body of Troops, to be ready to march to the Assistance of his Highness, it is agreed on by both Parties, that the Expences thereof shall be paid in the following Manner; to wit, If the Expence of the Number of Troops his Highness may require, should fall short of the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees, mentioned to be paid for the Three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, and Mustephanagur, the Company will account to his. Highness for what Balance may remain due; and in case of its exceeding the above-mentioned Sum, the aforesaid Company do hereby engage themselves to be answerable for the Payment of the Remainder. The same Agreement in like Manner to hold good for the Sums stipulated to be paid for the Two Oircars of Siccacole and Murtezanagur when settled.

ave Behauder, Monfoor Jung, Sippa Sardar of the Carnatic Payen Gauta

Nabolo Station, Aufuph Jau, Nizam-ul-M. In Consideration of the Fidelity, Attachment, and Services of the aforesaid Company, and the Dependence his Highness has upon them, his faid Highness, out of his great Favour does hereby entirely acquir the above mentioned Circars of all Arrears and Demands, down to the present Date of tau, Onderel Mulck, on Behalf of himfelf, as NabosgaitinW chalt

Mapob Ruccun-out-Dewlah, Dewan, invested with full Powers on Behalf of the In case the Assistance of the Honourable Company's Troops is not required, the annual stipulated Sum expressed in the Third Article of this Treaty, the aforesaid Company do engage to pay in Three Kills, after the following Manner, and to give Soucar Security for the same; viz. The First Payment, the Thirty-first of March; the Second, the Thirtieth of June; and the Thirtyfirst of October.

Article 9. Whenever his Highness goes into Winter Quarters, and the Troops of the other Sardars have Leave for that Purpose, those of the aforesaid Company shall have Leave also to depart to their own General John Caltard, invested with full Powers, on Behalf of the English East India Company,

His Highnels engages to give as early Notice as polible, (not less than Three Months) of the Service REP. IV. [D]

A P P E N D I X, Nº 10.

in which he will require the Affistance of the Troops of the aforesaid Company, that they may have timely Notice to make the necessary Preparations; and that the Number of Troops fent may be fufficient for the Service required of them, of which the aforesaid Company are to be left the entire and fole Judges; and as the Success of all Expeditions depends much upon Secrecy in Council, both Parties do hereby engage themselves not to reveal any such Designs as they may communicate to each other, until every Thing on both Sides is ready for Execution.

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Liberty to withdraw the Whole, or Goh Part Article 11.

The honourable English East India Company, in Consideration of the Diamond Mines, with the Villages appertaining thereto, having been always dependent upon his Highness's Government, do hereby agree that the same shall remain in his Possession now also.

Article 12.

His Highness, in order to convince the whole World of the great Confidence and Trust he reposes in the English Nation, agrees and consents, that the Fort of Condapillee shall be entirely garrisoned by the Troops of the aforesaid Company; in Consideration of which the aforesaid Company do hereby agree and confent likewise, that there be a Killedar therein on the Part of his Highness, and that the usual Jaghire annexed to the Killedary shall be ceded to him. each, in all hine Lacks of Rupees per Andults 181 elina.

In virtue of this Treaty of mutual Favour, Alliance, and Friendship, between the Two contracting Parties, his Highness promises and engages to affift the aforesaid Company with his Troops, when required, referving to himself the same Liberty of withdrawing the Whole, or any Part thereof, in the fame Manner as is expressed for the aforesaid Company in the Second Article of this Treaty, when ever the same shall become necessary.

Article 14.

In virtue of the above Treaty of Favour, Alliance, and Friendship, both Parties do mutually and solemnly engage to the punctual and strict Observance of all and every one of the above-mentioned Articles; that from this Time all Doubts and Suspicions shall cease between them, and in their Room a perpetual, just, and sincere Considence be established, so that the great Affairs of the Decan Government, and the Business of the Company, may encrease every Day in Honour, Riches, and Happiness, from Generation to Generation. which, by virue of the former and piekan Treated

In Confirmation of which his Highness on the one Part, and John Caillaud, Esquire, Brigadier General, invested with full Powers from the English Company, on the other, have hereunto affixed their Hands and Seals.

to maintain and protect in all its Extent; therefore,

Dated at Hydrabad the 9th of the Moon Gemace-duffuny, in the Year of Hegyra 1180, equal to the 12th of November 1766. furnish a Body of Troops, to be ready to march to the

> both Parties, that the Expendent their of the latter to the following Manner , to wie, of the Number of Troops his Highnels may required both that the collection of the Sum of

Rupess, mentioned to be paid for the Three Circuits of Relating below, Ellon

A TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Alliance, made and concluded at Fort Saint George,

Between the honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. in Conjunction with the Nabob Wolau Jau, Omdetul Mulck, Ummeer-ul-Hind, Serajah Dowlah, Anneverdeen, Cawn Behauder, Monsoor Jung, Sippa Sardar of the Carnatic Payen Gaut, on the one Part; and the Great Nabob, high in Station, Aufuph Jau, Nizam-ul-Mulck, Meer Nizam, Ally Cawn Behauder, Phuttah Jung, Sippa Sardar, Soubah of the Decan, on the other Part; by the honourable Charles Bourchier, Efquire, President and Governor of Fort Saint George, and the Council thereof, on Behalf of the faid English East Thera Comil pany, the Nabob Wolau Jau, Omdetul Mulck, on Behalf of himself, as Nabob of the Card natic, and the Nabob Ruccun-ud-Dowlah, Dewan, invested with full Powers on Behalf of the faid Nabob Ausuph Jau, Nizam-ul-Mulcky his Heirs and Successors, as Soubah of the Decan. Decan is a consistence of the Decan and the second state of the Decan and the second state of the Decan.

Done on the 23d Day of February, in the Year 1768 of the Christian Æra, and on the 4th of the Moon Shevaul, in the Year of the Hegyra 1181, Soll it is that I that I the I the Moon Shevaul, in the Year of the Hegyra 1181, I the Soll in the Year of the Hegyra 1181, Soll in the Year of th

The Treaty.

Whereas on the 12th of November, in the Year of the Christian Ara 1766, or on the 9th of the Moon Gemace-dussuny, in the Year of the Hegyra 1180, a Treaty was concluded at Hydrabad, by and between General John Caillaud, invested with full Powers, on Behalf of the English East India Company, and the Nabob Ausuph Jau, Nizam-ul-Muck, &c. on Behalf of himself, as Soubah of the Decan, with a Design to establish an honourable and lasting Friendship and Alliance between the Two con-

APPENDIX, Nº 10.

tracting Powers; and whereas forme Mifunderstandings have fince arisen, which have perverted the Intent of the faid Treaty, and kindled up the Flames of War : Now, be it known to the whole World, that the before-mentioned Nabob Aufuph Jau, and the English Company, with the Nabob Wolau Jau, have entered into another Treaty, of the strictest Friendship and Alliance, on the foly possess the Circuis during the aforelaid Term of Six Years, and the

will pay anus by from the unit of history agest the Suns of Bive Lackes in Two The exalted and illustrious Emperor of Hindostan, Shaw Allum Padtcha having, out of his gracious Favour, and in Consideration of the Attachment and Services of the English East India Company, given and granted to them for ever, by Way of Inaum or Free Gift, the Five Circars of Mustephanagur, Rajahmundry, Siccacole, and Murtezanagur, or Condavir, by his Royal Firmaund, dated the 12th of August 1765, or on the 24th of the Moon Suphier, in the 6th Year of his Reign, and the Nabob Ausuph Jau, Nizam-ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan, having, by the Second and Third Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty, ceded and furrendered by Saneds, under his Hand and Seal, to the English East India Company for ever, the afore-mentioned Five Circars; it is now further acknowledged and agreed by the faid Aufuph Jau, Nizam ul-Mulck, Soubah of the Decan, that the faid Company shall enjoy and hold for ever, as their Right and Property, the faid Five Circars, on the Terms hereafter mentioned.

Article 2.

By the afore-mentioned Treaty of Hydrabad, it was stipulated, that the Nabob Ausuph Jau, having given the Circar of Murtezanagur as a Jaghire to his Brother the Nabob Ummeer ul Omrah, Soujah ul Mulck Behauder, Bazalet Jung, the Company should not take Possession of the said Circar, till after the Death of Bazalet Jung, or till he broke the Friendship with the said Company, by raising Disturbances in the Country of Nizampatam, or the Carnatic; and though the Company might justly claim a Right to take Possession of the said Circar, from the late Conduct of Bazalet Jung, yet, in Consideration of their Friendship for Ausuph Jau and his Family, and that they may not distress his Affairs, by obliging him to provide his Brother Bazalet Jung with another Jaghire, the Company do agree and consent, that Bazalet Jung still hold the Circar of Murtezanagur on the aforesaid Conditions, or till it be the Pleasure of Ausuph Jau, that the Company should take Possession thereof; provided that the said Bazalet Jung returns immediately to his own Country of Adony, and neither keeps with nor receives from Hyder Naigue, any Vackeel or Correspondence; but lives in Peace and Harmony with the English Company and the Nabob Wolau Jau, and gives no Protection or Affistance whatever to the said Naigue, or any of his People, nor any other Enemies of the Company or the Nabob Wolau Jau: But if this Article shall at any Time be infringed, the Company shall be at Liberty, by virtue of this Treaty, to take Possession of, and keep the Circar of Murtezanagur, in the same Manner as the other Four; and the Nabob Ausuph Jau engages to affift them therein with his Troops, if necessary.

Article 3.

The Fort of Condapillee, with its Jaghire, shall for ever hereafter remain in Possession of the English Company, and be garrifoned with their Troops, under their own Officers only; notwithstanding any Thing to the contrary stipulated in the 12th Article of the Treaty of Hydrabad.

Article 4.

Narraindoo, one of the Zemindars of the Circar of Siccacole, having lately raised Disturbances in the Itchapore Country, and refused (as he alledges, in Conformity to the Nabob Ausuph Jau's Orders) to pay his Rents, or Obedience to the Company, the Nabob Aufuph Jau agrees, on the Signing and Exchange of the present Treaty, to write Letters not only to Narraindoo, but to all the Zemindars in the Circars of Ellour, Mustephanagur, Rajahmundry, and Siccacole, acquainting them, that they are in future to regard the English Company as their Sovereign, and to pay their Rents and Obedience to the faid Company, or their Deputies, without raising any Troubles or Disturbances: The Nabob Ausuph Jau further agrees, that he will not in future encourage or protect in raising Troubles or Disobedience, any Zemindars, Renter, or Servants of the English Company, or the Nabob Wolau Jau; who on their Parts engage the same to his Highness Auluph Jauodi driv alebrate but to de annuered out

Article 5. It has been the conftant Desire and Endeavour of the English Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, to preserve their Possessions in Peace, and to live on Terms of Friendship with the Soubah of the Decan: they still defire to do the same; and though the Operations of War have lately obliged the Company to fend their Troops towards Hydrabad, and to take Poffession of the Circars of Commamet and Worangole; yet, as a Proof of their Friendship for the Nabob Ausuph Jau, &c. Soubah of the Decan, on the Signing and Exchange of this Treaty, the Company's Troops shall be recalled to the Fort of Commamet, from whence they shall also retire into their own Circars, so soon as the Soubah, with his Army, has croffed the Kistnah, leaving the Fort of Commamet to the Soubah's Deputy. And as a farther Proof of the Company's sincere Desire to preserve a Friendship with the Soubah of the Decan, they agree to bury in Oblivion what is past, and to pay him annually, for the

APPENDIX

Space of Six Years, to be computed from the 1st of January 1768, or the 10th of the Moon Shibaun, in the Year of the Hegyra 1181, the Sum of Two Lacks of Arcot Rupees, at Madras or Mazulipatam; that is to fay, One Lack on the 31st of March, and also One Lack on the 31st of October, or Two Lacks every Year, and One Lack more at each of these Periods, whenever the Circar of Condavir is put into the Company's Possession. The Company moreover promise, that if they peaceably possess the Circars during the aforesaid Term of Six Years, and the Soubah gives them no Trouble, they will pay annually, from the 1st of January 1774, the Sum of Five Lacks, in Two equal Payments, as before expressed; or of Seven Lacks, if Condavir be then in their Possession; but in case the Soubab, or the Marattas, by his Instigation, should invade the Circars or Carnatic, or they, or any other Power should conquer the Circars from the English Company, the Payment of the said Sums shall be suspended till Peace, and the Circars are restored to the Company.

Article 6.

seed the 12th of August 1765, or us the

soing and Exchange of the prefere T Acondar's to the Circuis of Ellour,

It was flipulated, in the former Treaty made at Hydrabad, that the Company and the Soubah should mutually assist each other with their Troops, when required, and their own Assairs would permit; but it being apprehended at present that such an Agreement may subject both Parties to Difficulties, and that Misunderstandings may arise on that Account, it is now agreed only, that a mutual Peace, Confidence, and Friendship, shall subfift for ever between the English Company, his Highness Ausuph Jau, and the Nabob Wolau Jau; the Enemies of either shall be regarded as the Enemies of the other Two Powers, and the Friends of either be treated as the Friends of all: And in case any Troubles should arise, or any Enemies invade the Countries under the Government of either of the contracting Parties, the other Two shall give no Countenance or Assistance to such Enemies or Invaders; the Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, willing however to shew their voluntary Attachment to the Soubah, will always be ready to fend two Battalions of Sepoys, and Six Pieces of Artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soubah shall require them, and the Situation of their Affairs will allow of fuch a Body of Troops to march into the Decan; provided the Soubah pays the Expence during the Time that the faid Troops are employed in his Service. On the good selection

they may not diffred his Assirs, by obliging him to provide his brother Beatle June vice another June vice and confent of plants and the Company do agree and confent of plants and the Company do agree and confent of plants and the Company agree of the confent o high Esteem for the Nabob Wolau Jau, to give and grant to him and his eldest Son, Meyen of Mulck Omdetul Omrah, and their Heirs for ever, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Gaut, and the Countries dependent thereon, by his Royal Firmaund, bearing Date the 26th of August 1765, or the 27th of the Moon Zuphur, in the 6th Year of the faid Emperor's Reign; and the Nabob Ausuph Jau. Nizam ul Mulck, &c. having also, out of his Affection and Regard for the said Nabob Wolan Jan, released him, his Son Meyen ul Mulck, &c. and their Heirs in Succession for ever, from all Dependence on the Decan, and given him a full Discharge of all Demands, past, present, and to come, on the faid Carnatic Payen Gaut, by a Saned under his Hand and Seal, dated the 12th of November 1766, in Consideration of the said Nabob Wolau Jau having paid the Soubah Five Lacks of Rupees, it is now agreed and acknowledged by the faid Aufuph Jau Nizam ul Mulck, that the faid Nabob Wolau Jau, and after him his Son Meyen ul Mulck, and their Heirs in Succession, shall enjoy for ever, as an Ultumgau, or Free Gift, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Gaut, in the fullest and amplest Manner; the said Nabob Ausuph Jau promising and engaging not to hold or keep up any Kind of Correspondence with any Person or Persons in the said Carnatic Payen Gaut, or in the Circars before and now ceded to the English Company, except the said Nabob Wolau Jau, or the said English Company, by the Means of their President and Council of Madras; who on their Part, in Conjunction with the faid Nabob Wolay Jau, engage likewise not to hold or maintain any Correspondence with any Person or Persons in the Decan, except the Nabob Ausuph Jau, his Dewan,

Article 8.

The Nabob Aufuph Jau, out of his great Regard and Affection, and from other Considerations, having been pleased to grant and confer on the Nabob Wolau Jau, and his eldest Son, Mayen ul Mulck Omdetul Omrah, several Saneds, viz, An Ultumgau Saned for the Whole of the Carnatic. who was a selection and at it for the Wall of the Carnatic.

and the Securities whose Names are hereunto subscribed.

An Ultumgau Saned for the Whole of the Pergunnah of Imungundela, with the Gudda of Ghunpoora.

An Ultumgau Saned for the Whole of the Villages of Cathafera, &c.

An Ultumgau Saned for the Killedary of the Fort of Colaur. has suited any fiace set and all

An Ultumgau Saned for the Whole of the Diffrict of Sonedaupe; and it had sind symbol of the

A full and ample Saned, containing a Discharge for all Demands past, present, and future, on Account of the Carnatie, &c. the Company to fend their Troops towards Hydrebad, and to tall

It is hereby agreed, That all and every one of these Saneds shall be regarded equally binding with any other Article of the Treaty, and be as duly observed by the Nabob Ausuph Jau, as if entered here at full length.

Article 9. Hyder Naigue having for some Years past usurped the Government of the Mysore Country, and given great Disturbances to his Neighbours, by attacking and taking from many of them, their Posfestions,

APPENDIX, Nº 16.

fessions; and having also lately invaded, and laid waste with Fire and Sword, the Possessions of the English Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, in the Carnatic, it is certainly necessary, for the Peace and for the general Benefit of all the neighbouring Powers, that the said Naigue should be punished, and reduced so that he may not hereafter have the Power to give any Person farther Trouble; to this End, the Nabob Ausuph Jau hereby declares and makes known to all the World, that he regards the said Naigue as a Rebel and Usurper, and as such divests him of, and revokes from him, all Saneds, Honours, and Distinctions, conferred by himself, or any other Soubah of the Decan, because the said Naigue has deceived the Nabob Ausuph Jau, broken his Agreement, and rendered himself unworthy of all further Countenance and Favours.

Article 10.

That the English Company may hereafter carry on their Trade peaceably on this Coast of Coromandel, and also on the Coast of Malabar; and that they, with the Nabob Wolau Jau, may hold the Carnatic and their other Possessions in Peace, it appears necessary that the Countries of Carnatic Balagaute, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naigue, should be under the Management and Protection of those who will do Justice, and pay Obedience to the high Commands from Court; it is therefore agreed by the Nabod Aufuph Jau, that he shall relinquish to the English Company, all his Right to the Dewannee of the said Carnatic Balagaute, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, and that the Company shall present an Arzee or Petition, to the Royal Presence, to obtain from the Emperor Shaw Allum, a Firmaund, confirming and approving their Right thereto; but that the Nabob Aufuph Jau, as Soubah of Decan, may not lose his Dignity, or the Revenue arifing from the faid Countries, the English Company agree to pay him annually, out of the Dewannee Collection, from the Time they are in Possession thereof, the Sum of Seven Lacks of Arcot Rupees, including Durbar Charges, being the Sum annually paid heretofore, in Two equal Payments, at the Space of Six Months from each other; provided the faid Ausaph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, assists the said Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, in punishing Hyder Naigue, and neither receives from or fends either Vackeels or Letters to him.

Article 11.

As the English Company do not intend to deprive the Marattas of their Chowte, any more than the Soubah of his Piscush, which used to be paid from the Carnatic Balagaute belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naigue, it is hereby agreed, and the Company willingly promise, to pay the Marattas, regularly and annually, without Trouble, for the whole Choute, as settled in former Times, from the Time the said Countries shall be under the Company's Protection as Dewan; provided however that the Marattas guarantee to the Company the peaceable Possession of the said Dewannee: To this End, the Nabob Ausuph Jau promises to use his best Endeavours, jointly with the English and the Nabob Wolau Jau, to settle with the Marattas concerning the Choute of the said Countries, how and where it is to be paid, so that there may be no Disturbances hereafter on that Account, between any of the contracting Parties or the Marattas.

Article 12.

All the foregoing Articles are fincerely agreed to by the subscribing Parties, who resolve faithfully to execute and abide by the same, so that a firm and lasting Friendship may mutually subsist between them; and while such an Alliance subsists, what Power will dare to disturb the Possessions of either Party. The English Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, will endeavour, on all Occasions, to shew their Friendship and Attachment to the Nabob Ausuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan, and look on the Support of that Government as the Support of their own; in short, there will be no Manner of Difference in Interest between them.

In Witness and Confirmation of all the above Articles, and every Part of the aforegoing Treaty, we whose Names are underwritten, have interchangeably subscribed to and sealed Three Instruments of the Tenor and Date, viz. The President and Council of Fort Saint George, on the Behalf of the English East India Company at that Place, this 26th Day of February, in the Year of the Christian Æra 1768; the Nabob Ausuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, at his Camp near Pillere, on the 22d Day of the Moon Shevaul, in the Year of Hegyra 1181; and the Nabob Wolau Jau, for himself, at Fort Saint George the 7th Day of the Moon Chevaul, in the 1181st Year of the Hegyra.

Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawson, James Bourchier, George Mackay.



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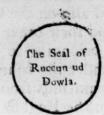
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APPENDIX, Nº 10.

N. B. The Names of the contracting Parties were transferred in the Parts kept by each of them, and each took the Precedence by Turn.

The above contracting Parties, to wit, the President and Council of Fort Saint George, on Behalf of the English East India Company, the great Nabob, high in Station, Ausuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, Soubah of Mahomed Poor, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above Articles, which they have respectively Signed and Sealed, in our Presence, we whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage, under our Hands and Seal, that we will guarantee to the said English Company, and the Nabob Wolau Jau, the due and just Observance of the above Treaty on the Part of the Nabob Ausuph Jau.

I take God to Witness, that of my own Free Will I am Security.



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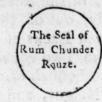
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I swear by Vencatash and Bail Behauder, that of my own free Will and Consent I am Security.



I swear by Sactasha and Bail Behauder, that I am truly and sincerely Security.



I swear by Uncatash and Bail Behauder, that of my own free Will and Consent I, Dundaveram, Vackeel to Mahaudavarow, Pundit Predane, am Security on the Part of the said Mahaudavarow.



N.B. The foregoing Guarantee Agreement was figned and executed by the Guarantees sub-scribing the same, and annexed to the Parts of the Treaty delivered to the Company and the Nabob and to the Part delivered to Nizam Ally Cawn, the following Guarantee or Agreement was fixed, viz.

The above contracting Parties, to wit, the great Nabob, high in Station, Ausuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, the Nabob Wolau Jau, of Mahomed Poor, and the President and Council of Fort Saint George, on Behalf of the English East India Company, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above Articles, which the President and Council, on Behalf of the said English East India Company, have signed and sealed in my Presence, I the said Nabob Wolau Jau, whose Name is hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage, under my Hand and Seal, that I will guarantee to the said Nabob Ausuph Jau, the due and just Observance of the above Treaty, on the Part of the said English Company.



A P P E N D I X, Nº 10, 11, 12.

And we, the faid President and Council of Fort Saint George, on Behalf of the said English East India Company, do solemnly promise and engage, under our Hands, that we will guarantee to the said Nabob Ausuph Jau, the due and just Observance of the above Treaty, on the Part of the said Nabob Wolau Jau.

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Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawfon, James Bouchier, George Mackay.

APPENDIX, Nº 11.

Extrast of the General Letter from Fort Saint George, dated the 8th of March 1769.

Par. 50. L EAST your Honours should not clearly understand the Distinction between Zemindaries and Government Lands, we beg Leave to inform you, that the Zemindaries are Lands held by certain Rajahs or Chiefs, as their hereditary Estates, paying a certain Tribute to the Government, and being subject to Suit and Service, in Manner very similar to the ancient Feudal Tenures. The Tributes ought to be certain and invariable, though that has not always been strictly observed; and Changes in Government have also introduced Changes in the Tributes, which indeed is of no great Consequence; for, besides these fixed Tributes (supposing they were so) the Supreme Government has always demanded (and Custom has given Sanction and Title to) a further Sum, as a Nazar or Free Gift; and these Two Sums, the Tribute and Nazar, are what we mean when we speak of settling the Jumabundy with the Zemindars. Besides these Zemindaries or heriditary Estates, there are certain Lands (more in Chicacole than any other of the Circars) which are called Havely or Government Lands, and are the Property of the State or Lord Paramount; such are your Jaqueer, &c. Lands in the Carnatic; and these are the Lands which we purpose to let out, even should we by Way of Trial endeavour to settle ourselves the Jumabundy with the Zemindars for their Lands.

APPENDIX, N° 12.

Extract of the Proceedings of the President and Council at Fort Saint George, in their Revenue Department, the 11th January 1777.

Extract of Letter from the President and Council at Fort Saint George to the Chief and Council of Mazulipatam; dated 11th January 1777.

WE desire you will state the following Questions to some of the principal Zemindars dependent on your Settlement, and obtain their Answers in Writing for our Information.

- 1st. In what Manner ought Zemindaries to descend by the Laws and Customs of the Country?
- 2d. If a Zemindar dies, leaving no Children, but Male Coulins of different Degrees, and also Sifters, in what Manner ought the Zemindary to be disposed of?
- 3d. Supposing there to be Children of Daughters of Sisters, or of Aunts, as well as Male Cousins, how ought the Estate to be disposed of?

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APPENDIX, Nº 12.

Extrast of the Proceedings of the President and Council at Fort Saint George in their Revenue Department, the 23d May 1777.

Read the following Letter from Masulipatam, with the several Papers enclosed.

To the honourable George Stratton, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort Saint George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Conformable to your Commands, we have the Honour to transmit to you, Translates of the Opinions of Four of the principal Zemindars in these Circars, on the Questions you directed us to put to them, respecting the Rights of Succession in Zemindary Lands.

As we conceived it would be acceptable to your Honour, &c. to receive, at one Point of View, the fullest Information we could obtain on the Subject, we have necessarily deferred the sending you any, until all their respective Opinions could be collected.

Masulipatam, 9th May 1777. We are, with great Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Charles Floyer.
Charles Descoux.

James Hodges.
Alex', Pringle.

The Replies of Row Vencaterow, Sirdar of Rajamundry Circar, to the Queries referred to him, concerning the Laws and Customs in Matters of Succession, of his Cast and Country.

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1st. That a Zemindar who has several Sons may during his Life-time name One of them to succeed him in the Management of his Country; which Son shall, at his Father's Death, succeed accordingly to the Management; but then his Brother shall have a Right to share in the Profit arising from the Country.—Should the Father during his Life-time not have appointed any one of his Sons to succeed him, or should the Son so appointed die, the Mother shall have a Right to give the Power to whichever Son she shall please; but the other Brothers have a Right to share in the Profits.

2d. If a Zemindar dies without Sons, or Brother's Sons, or Uncle's Sons, then, after the Death of the Wife, the Zemindary is to go to the distant Male Cousins, and not to the Sisters.

3d. If a Zemindar dies without Sons, and he has Cousins of the Male Line, and also Aunts, and Sisters, and Daughters Sons, then his Wife has a Right to appoint whichever of the Male Cousins she chooses to succeed; but he must take Care of, and support the Relations of the Female Line.

The Replies of Rajah Culdindy Tripettirauze, Zemindar of Mogultore, to the Queries referred to him, concerning the Laws and Customs in Matters of Succession of his Cast and Country.

After the Death of a Zemindar, his Son is to inherit his Country. If he has no Sons, and his Brothers have divided into Shares, he may adopt any one of his Nephews or Cousins; which Nephew or Cousin so adopted, shall have a Right to succeed to the Zemindary. If he has not adopted any Son, and has either Brother or Brother's Son, they are to succeed. If he has neither Brothers nor Nephews, then his Father's Brothers, or their Sons, are to succeed. If a Zemindar dies without having any of the above-mentioned Relations, or any Cousins of the Male Line, and if he has a Daughter, and at her Wedding he publicly declares, that on her having a Son he will adopt him, and fix him in the Right of his Muras, then, according to the Gentoo Laws, such Daughter's Son being adopted, shall succeed to the Zemindary; but in case there should be no Daughter's Sons so adopted, then any distant Relation of the Male Line may succeed; but even if there are no such Relations, neither his Daughter's Husband's Family, his Sister's Son, his Father's Sister's Son, nor any of the Female Line, cannot inherit the Zemindary. This is what I think.

Coulings how ought the Efface to be affaord of?

A P P E N D I X, Nº 12, 13.

The Replies of Rajah Opporow, Zemindar of Noozeed, to the Three Queries referred to him, concerning the Laws and Customs in Matters of Succession of his Cast and Country.

ist. If a Zemindar leaves several Sons, the Eldest is to have a large Share, separately for himself, the rest is to remain equally with the other Sons.

2d. If a Zemindar dies without Sons, and has Male Cousins and Sisters, then, I think, that if the Wife of the Zemindar be also dead without Sons, that the Male Cousins should succeed.

3d. If a Zemindar dies without Sons, then his Wife may choose any of his Male Line Cousins, and appoint him to the Zemindary; but if the Zemindar, in his Life-time, appointed any Allowance for the Maintenance of his Daughters, or Sisters, or Aunts, then the Person who succeeds, is to take Care and give them such Allowance.

The Replies of Rajah Vochovoy Jaggapetyrauze, Zemindar of Peddapore, to the Queries referred to him, concerning the Laws and Customs in Matters of Succession of his Cast and Country.

1st. If a Zemindar has a Son, then the Son is to be the Heir of the Father.

2d. If his Zemindar has no Sons, or has Brother's Sons, or Uncle's Sons, whichever of them he, or (after his Decease) his Wife, shall impower, that Person shall succeed to the Zemindary.

3d. If a Zemindar dies without appointing anybody to succeed him, then the nearest Male Cousin shall succeed; but not the Generation of his Father's Sister, his own Sister, or his Daughter.

APPENDIX, N° 13.

Extract of General Letter from the Court of Directors to the President and Council at Fort Saint George, dated 25th March 1768.

Par. 109. HAVING taken under our Confideration, the State of the Company's Servants upon the Fort Saint George Establishment, and being sensible that they will be confiderably affected in Point of Trade, by the great and necessary Demands for extending the Company's Investments; confidering also the great Increase of Business in which our principal Servants are engaged, and which requires their utmost Care and Attention, we are come to a Resolution to allow them a reasonable Encouragement, to exert themselves with Zeal and Alacrity in their several Departments; but which, however, they are to look upon as a Free Gift from the Hand of their Employers, offered to them annually, so long as their Behaviour shall continue to merit the same, and the Revenues of the Country shall admit of such a Gratification; we therefore hereby order and direct, that in order to constitute a Fund for the said Purpose, you do set apart a Sum not exceeding 60,000 current Pagodas yearly, out of the Produce of the Company's territorial Revenues, to be distributed among the Company's civil and military Servants; which said Sum is to be divided into 100 Parts or Shares, and proportioned out in the following Manner, viz.

For the Governor, 21 Shares.

For the Second in Council, Five Shares and an Half.

For the rest of the Council, not having Chiefships, Two Shares and an Half each.

For it is our Meaning and Directions, that the Chiefs of Mazulipatam, Vizagapatam, and Ingeram, are not to have any Proportion of the faid Shares.

Addition to his present Salary of Three thousand Pounds a Year, and his Perquisites arising from Coinage, and Consulage on Coral and Diamonds. The Shares for the other civil Servants are to be in Addition to their present Appointments of Salary, Diet Money, and the Posts they may respectively hold, excepting the Chiefships as before excepted.

111. Having likewise taken into Considerationthe present stated Allowance to the Company's junior Servants, and finding them to be inadequate to their Support and Maintenance, we do hereby order and direct that the following Additions be made thereto, by Way of Gratuity, to all such of them who do not enjoy any Posts of Prosit, viz.

REP. IV.

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APPENDIX, Nº 13.

To a Factor, Five Pounds a Year. To a Writer, Ten Pounds a Year.

These last Gratuities are to be paid out of the Company's Cash, and not out of the said Fund of 60,000 current Pagodas a Year.

112 We further direct, that all the beforementioned Allowances, as well out of the Fund, as of the Company's Cash, do commence upon your Receipt of these Advices.

Extrast of separate General Letter from the Court of Directors to the President and Council, at Fort Saint George; dated 25th March 1768.

Par. 80. Being satisfied how much our Trade and Possessions may be affected by the good Services of the Company's military Officers, the better therefore to encourage them to exert their Endeavours in the Preservation of these great Objects, we have thought proper to allow them also to partake of the Fund mentioned in our General Letter of this Date, of 60,000 Pagodas a Year, by Way of Gratuity, over and above their established Pay and Allowances, and on the same Conditions as our civil Servants; in the following Proportions, that is to say,

The Commander in Chief is to have, as such only, he not being to have any Proportion as a Counsellor, if he should at any Time hereaster be admitted of Council, Eleven Shares.

The Colonels, each, Four Shares.

The Lieutenant Colonels, each, Two Shares and an Half.

The Majors, each, One Share and a Quarter.

- 81. The ample Provision here assigned to the Commander in Chief, assures him of an honourable Competency; and we expect Colonel Joseph Smith, and his Successors in the Command, will have a constant and zealous Attention to their Duty, by keeping up a regular Discipline among the Troops, and in preventing, by good Œconomy, all Frauds and Abuses in the Expences of the Army.
- 82. The Appointments to the rest of the Field Officers are such as put our Servants on a more advantageous Footing than in any other military Service whatsoever, and gives them a Prospect of improving their Fortunes by a gradual, but certain Progression.
- 83. After the Distribution to our civil, as directed in our said General Letter, and the above to our military, Servants, there will remain a considerable Sum of the said Fund unappropriated; in order, therefore to encourage the rest of the Company's military Officers, we direct, that they also be granted, by Way of Donation or Gratuity, over and above their usual Pay and Allowances, viz.

A Captain, Three Shillings a Day.

A Lieutenant, Two Shillings a Day.

Enfigns and Lieutenants, Fireworkers, One Shilling a Day each.

- 84. In case it shall happen, that the Amount of the unappropriated Shares should not be sufficient to answer the said last-mentioned Gratuities, we direct, that the Desiciency be made good out of the Company's Cash; on the contrary, if there shall happen to be a Surplus, the same is to be carried to the Company's Credit, under the Head of Unappropriated Fund, until you shall receive further Orders from us concerning the Disposition of it. But we must here observe to you, and accordingly direct, that neither a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major, is to be allowed the Three Shillings a Day as Captain of a Company.
- 85. We further direct, that all the before-mentioned Allowances, as well out of the Fund as the Company's Cash, do commence upon your Receipt of these Advices, in like Manner as ordered with Respect to our civil Servants.

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APPENDIX, Nº 14:

Extract of the Company's General Letter to Fort St. George - 23d March 1770.

47. FROM the Variation to which the State of your Revenues is at all Times subject, and the more to animate your Care, and excite your Attention to the Security and Improvement of them; we have thought fit to regulate our Bounty to the Principal of our Civil and Military Servants o nyour Establishment, in Proportion to the Advantages the Company shall receive from the Revenues of your Presidency. And we accordingly do hereby order and direct, that from the Receipt of these Dispatches, a Commission of Five per Cent. be drawn by you, on the Amount of the Nett Territorial Revenues of Fort Saint George and its Subordinates, as a Fund to be appropriated for the Benefit of our Civil and Military Servants, instead of the specific Sum Pag. 60,000, directed in our General and Separate Letters of the 25th March 1768.

48. And as we have thought it necessary, for the greater Security of the Company's Possessions, and the better Discipline of their Forces, to augment the Number of Field Officers on your Establishment; it is become expedient for us to make a new and certain Disposition of the Shares to be divided amongst our principal Civil and Military Servants; we therefore hereby direct, that from the Amount of a Commission of Five per Cent on your Nett Territorial Revenues, as before mentioned, one Twenty-fourth Part be first drawn, and paid as a separate Share to Major General Coote, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in India; and that after such Deduction, the Residue of the said Commission be divided into 100 Parts or Shares; which Parts or Shares are to be appropriated in the following Manner, viz.

To the Governor 21 Shares.

Second of Council 51.

Rest of the Council (not having a Chiefship) as far as the Establishment of 12 Members of Council, each 2½

First Colonel, Brig' General Joseph Smith, as 1st Colonel, 11.

The other Colonels 8 Shares, to be divided in equal Proportions amongst them.

The Lieut. Colonels 121 Shares, to be divided in equal Proportions.

The Majors 6 + Shares, to be equally divided amongst them.

- 49. By the Rest of the Council above-mentioned, besides the Governor and Second, we mean only the Members of the Council next in Rotation to them, and who are not Chiefs of Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, or Ingeram; for it is our positive Orders, that neither of those Chiefs, nor any of the junior Members of the Council, exceeding the Establishment of Twelve, do receive any Advantage from the said Shares; nor must those Proportions of this Fund, which we have allowed to Major General Coote or Brigadier General Smith, be continued to any Persons who may be appointed to succeed them, without our express Leave.
- 50. And you are to take Notice, that the Whole of the unappropriated Shares, together with what may be added thereto, by the Decease or Resignation of Major General Coote, or Brigadier General Smith, be applied as directed in 84th Paragraph of our Separate Letter of 25th March 1768.

APPENDIX, Nº 15.

Extract of General Letter to Fort Saint George, of 11th June 1777.

Par. 16. A S it appears by the Advices already received, that much of the present Confusion has arisen from the private Engagements of our Servants, and their Concerns, Dealings, and Transactions, on their own separate Account, with the Princes and Natives of the Country; we hereby order, that no Governor and President of our Council at Fort Saint George at Madras, after our present Governor

A P P B N D I X, Nº 15.

Governor and President George Lord Pigot, nor any of the Council of our said Presidency, except as hereafter is mentioned, shall, directly or indirectly, by themselves, or by any other Person or Persons for his or their Use, or on his or their Behalf, carry on or be concerned in, or have any Dealings or Transactions by Way of Trassick or Commerce, in Money or in Goods of any Kind whatsoever, for his or their Use, Benefit, Prosit, or Advantage, or for the Benefit or Advantage of any other Person or Persons whomsoever, the Trade and Commerce of the Company only excepted.

Par. 17. And it is our further Order, that in case any Person or Persons who shall have carried on any Trade, or have been concerned in the buying or felling any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or other Commodities whatsoever, by Way of Trassick or Trade, or shall have been any Way concerned in Money Transactions as aforesaid, shall be appointed to be Governor and President, or to be of the Council of the said Settlement, or shall hereafter succeed to any of the said Offices respectively, every fuch Person or Persons shall be permitted to collect in his or their outstanding Debts, and to fell and dispose of the Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Effects, and Stock in Trade, of which such Perfon or Persons shall severally be possessed at the Time when such Prohibition shall, with respect to him or them, take Place; so as each such Person or Persons who is, are, or shall be so restrained, shall, and each and every of them respectively do, deliver to the President and Council of Fort Saint George, at Madras, for the Time being, within Thirty Days from the Time when such Restrictions and Prohibition shall take Place as aforesaid, a full and just Specification, upon Oath, of the Debts due to fuch Person or Persons, and so to be collected, and of the Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Effects, and Stock in Trade of which he or they shall be at that Time so respectively possessed; and so as fuch Person or Persons shall and do sell and dispose of such Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Effects, and Stock in Trade, within the Space of Nine Months after such Restriction and Prohibition as aforefaid, shall commence and take Place; and so as no new Trade, or Concerns in Commerce or Merchandize, or in Money Transactions, be entered into, contracted for, or carried on by such Person or Persons.

Par. 18. It is our further Order, that no Company's Servant, or any Person under the Company's Protection, be permitted to lend Money to any of the Country Powers in India, nor to any Person or Persons holding Commissions under, or employed by them, directly or indirectly, to be repaid at a future Time, on Mortgages, or Securities in the Nature of Mortgages, upon Lands, or from the Produce or any growing Revenue of the Country; and in case any of the Company's Servants are now concerned in any such Loans as aforesaid, such Servant or Servants shall draw up a specific and particular Account current of the whole Transaction from the Beginning, setting forth how such Loan or Loans is or are secured, to be delivered to our President and Council within Thirty Days after the Regulation shall be made known, and before such Person or Persons shall proceed to recover such Money; and afterwards they shall and may proceed to recover the same, as they shall think sit.

19. And for more effectually preventing such Loans, we hereby direct, that you inform all the Country Powers with whom such Transactions may be likely to take Place, of this Regulation, and request them not to have or permit any Dealings of the Nature above mentioned, with any of the Company's Servants, or with Persons under the Company's Protection.

20. In Confideration of the expected Services of our Governor and President, and of our Council of Fort Saint George, and of the Restrictions and Prohibitions to which they are subjected by the preceding Regulations, we direct, that every Governor and Prefident of Fort Saint George aforefaid, after Lord Pigot, be allowed and paid the certain and established Salary of 40,000 Pagodas by the Year, and each of the Council for the Time being, as hereafter is mentioned, 16,000 Pagodas by the Year; such Salary to any Person who shall have a military Command, to be in full of all Pay and Allowances as a military Commander, except such Field Allowances as the Court of Directors shall think fit to make to him, whilst employed on Service in the Field. And we direct, that the abovementioned Salaries be paid to each Person out of the Revenues arising and accruing from our territorial Possessions within and under the Management of the said Presidency; and that such Salaries shall commence and take Place, in respect to the said Thomas Rumbold, John Whitehill, and Hector Munro, and to all such other Persons as shall be resident in Great Britain at the Time of their Appointment, upon and from the Day on which such Persons shall embark for India; and in respect to all those who are or shall be resident in India at the Time of their Appointment, upon and from the Day of their taking upon them the Execution of their Offices. And we direct that all fuch Salaries to luch Governor and President, and Council, shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, and Advantages whatfoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquifites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatfoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken, by such Governor and President, and Council, or any of them, in any Manner, or on any Account or Pretence whatfoever, other than fuch Salaries and Allowances as are herein before directed to be paid to them respectively; except as before mentioned, respecting Field Allowances to a military Commander, and likewise except that the Governor and President shall continue to have the Advantage of residing in the Fort House, together with the Use of the Company's Plate and Furniture, and shall likewise be allowed to take such Commission on Coral as hath usually been allowed to be taken by the Governor of the said Presidency.

A P P E N D X, Nº 15, 16.

21. To prevent any Misunderstanding of the foregoing Regulation, for Payment of certain Salaries to our Governor and Council, in lieu of Trade, or other Advantages, we think it proper to say, that we do not mean the Regulation shall take Place in respect to Lord Pigot, but that his Lordship, during his Continuance in the Government, shall enjoy the same Salary, and other Advantages, as he was entitled to under his former Commission; nor do we mean it to extend to the said Alexander Davidson, John Hollond, and James Daniel, but as they are only named as occasional Members, as before is mentioned, and their Continuance in their Office as Members of Council will be very short, they are to be allowed to trade in the same Manner as Persons of the Council might have done before the said restrictive Regulation; and as they are to be allowed to trade, they are to be paid such Salary, and have such Allowance only, as were paid and given to Members of Council before the said Regulations took Place.

APPENDIX, Nº 16.

Extrast of General Letter to Fort Saint George, dated the 11th of January 1781.

Par. 3. IN Consideration of the expected Services of Lord Macartney, our present Governor of Fort Saint George, and of his Lordship being totally restricted by his Covenants, from being concerned, directly or indirectly, in any Dealings, Transactions, or Commerce, in Money, or in Goods of any Kind whatever, for his Use, Benefit, Profit, or Advantage, or for the Benefit or Advantage of any other Person or Persons whatever, the Trade and Commerce of the Company excepted, we have agreed, and hereby direct, that Lord Macartney be allowed and paid the certain and established Salary of 40,000 Pagodas by the Year, to commence upon, and be computed from, the Day of his Lordship's Arrival at Fort Saint George.

4. We hereby revoke the Orders given in the 20th Paragraph of the Court's Letter of the 11th of June 1777, respecting the Salary of 16,000 Pagodas per Annum to each of the Members of Council at Fort Saint George.

5. It is our Order, that the Salary and Allowances to be paid to all the Members of Council below the Governor, be the same as were paid and allowed to the Members of our Council at Fort Saint George, before the Establishment of the temporary Government of the 11th of June 1777; the prefent Commander in Chief of our Forces excepted, in whose Salary we for the present make no Alteration.

6. It is our Pleasure, that Lord Macartney be allowed to take such Commission on Coral as has usually been taken by the Governor of Fort Saint George.

7. It is our further Pleasure, that all the Members of Council, below the President, be allowed to trade in the same Manner as Members of Council might lawfully have done, before the restrictive Regulation in the Court's before-mentioned Letter took Place. They must also fill such Places of Trust and Emolument as hath been usual at the Presidency, and likewise succeed or be appointed to Chiefships of subordinate Factories, when such Chiefships shall not be filled by special Appointments made by the Court of Directors.

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Extract of General Letter from Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors, dated the 17th of October 1778.

Par. 6. I T appears from the System hitherto pursued in the Management of the Circars, that the Zemindars have been unnecessarily incumbered with heavy Debts, accumulating and pressing upon them with such encreasing Weight, from Year to Year, that they are at length become almost insupportable; and few of the Zemindars, except those whose paternal Inheritance was too confiderable to be wasted, are in Circumstances of Responsibility to answer even their former Engagements to the Company. Various Causes may have contributed to produce that Effect; but One alone, which we shall mention, is, of itself, sufficient to account for it. The Practice hitherto obferved in fettling with the Zemindars of the Masulipatam District, to whom we principally allude, has been, to receive in Advance from them, at the Time of fettling, Two Thirds of the Annual Amount of their Jemmabundy, and to follow the fame Rule in the Beginning of every Year. The Zemindars, unable to make fuch Advances from the Produce of their Revenues, which could not be realized till some Months after, having been obliged, at every Time, to take up from the Soucars, or any other who would lend them, confiderable Sums of Money, at the exorbitant Interest of Two and Three per Cent. per Month, giving Assignments on the Harvest, by way of Security for Repayment. This Mode, fo destructive to their own Fortunes, and ultimately to the Interests of the Company, might have been eafily avoided, only by fixing upon the Periods for receiving the different Kists of the Year, so as to give Time to the Zemindar to realize the Produce of his Grain, and relieve him thereby from the Necessity of borrowing. However simple this Remedy may appear, the Evil has been suffered to continue so long, that it is become almost too late to apply it. The Zemindars, with Countries for the most Part ruined or impoverished, have exhausted all their Credit with the Soucars, and are now fallen into Arrears, which cannot, together with the growing Jemmabundy, be discharged, but by a long Course of prudent Management, under every indulgent Confideration that can be shewn them by the Company.

Par. 7. Another Cause, which has operated in no small Degree to the Distress of the Zemindars, arises from the short Term of the Settlements with them, which have been farmed for One, Two, and never more than Three Years at a Time. When the Leases are so confined, it can never be expected that the Zemindar will attend to the Improvement of his Lands; on the contrary, extending his Views no further than the Term of his Lease, all his Endeavours will be employed to benefit himself to the utmost, without regarding the Consequences which may fall upon the Revenue at a future Time. This Conduct is natural enough, and we cannot blame it, if we consider how unsettled the Ideas of these People must be concerning the State of their Property, after it has passed through such various Changes, and the Sovereignty so often transferred from the Soubah of the Decan to the French, then back to the Soubah again, and lastly to the English, all in the Course of a few Years.

APPENDIX, Nº 18.

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Extract of the General Letter from Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of July 1771.

Par. 41. THE Cowles for the Enaum called Jaghire Lands, and for Ponamalee, expired at the fame Time: And we had great Hopes, that in confequence of our repeated Reprefentations, we should have been furnished with your clear Directions for the future Disposal of those Lands; but, notwithstanding our first Application on this Subject was so long ago as the 27th of June 1769, by the Thames, we have not, to this Hour, the most distant Hint of your Sentiments, and we did not dare to be guided by our own Judgment, in a Point so truly critical. The Inconveniences

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A P P E N D I X, Nº 18, 19.

veniences of continuing them under the Nabob, the Oppressions which have been exercised in them, have been clearly stated to you; and to us it is beyond a Doubt, that the Advantages that might be reaped from such Territorial Possessions, will never be obtained, so long as the Nabob has any thing to do with them; but these Reasons were not sufficient to deprive him of them, when through the Whole of your Orders last Year, it is evident, that you inclined to savour him, and to discredit the Representations of your Servants. These Circumstances considered, we would not venture on such a Step, however necessary, without your Orders; and not having them, the only Method was to temporize. The Nabob applied to us to have the Management of the Jaquire in suture. We replied, through our President, that we willingly acquiesced to their Continuance under him for One Year longer; by which Time your further and full Sentiments relative to the Jaghire would certainly be known.

Consequence, by the Ships of next Year, should your Honours not have finally determined on this Subject before the Receipt of it, we beg you will be pleased to consider all that we have represented on the Subject. We believe it may be summed up in these few Words: That the Inhabitants undergo continual Oppressions: That the Lands, though capable of great Improvement, experience none: That the great Reservoirs by which the Lands are supplied with Water, are yearly salling into Decay: That almost all the Weavers that manufacture the Madras Investment, reside within the Bounds of the Jaghire, and more might be induced to come, had they proper Encouragement, which it is not in our Power to give: That we have as little Instuence in these Lands as in those the immediate Property of the Nabob; and that, except the mere Rent, no one Benesit is derived from them: We know not what they are capable of producing; and in case we should have Occasion for their Produce, we have no more Reason to expect it, than from the Nabob's Country. Such are, in brief, the Inconveniences; and it remains with you to determine, whether they shall be submitted to, or whether an Attempt shall be made to render these Lands more beneficial.

Extract of General Letter from Fort Saint George to the Court of Directors; dated 14th October

Par. 41. It is not in our Power at present to enter on the Subject of the Inaum Lands, as the Sur-Revenue Coast, vey and Accounts of the Lands collected by Mr. Barnard are not all translated and copied fair; but from the Examinations which have been made, we cannot help forming an Opinion, that they are in a most wretched State; and we see the absolute Necessity of your adopting some other Plan. That we might omit no Opportunity of providing, as far as we are able, for their Improvement, and for the Relief of the People residing in them, we took Occasion to point out and recommend to the Nabob, such Measures as appeared to us necessary for these Purposes; and though we can hardly flatter ourselves, that what we have said to him, will produce any favourable Change in the Management of the Country, it is some Satisfaction to us, when we restect, that nothing has been wanting on our Part, to make it beneficial, and to free the People from those Oppressions to which they have been so long exposed. We shall send Copies of the Survey, and of all Mr. Barnard's Accounts, as soon as they can be fairly transcribed.

A P P E N D I X, Nº 19:

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, to the Committee of Correspondence; dated Fort Saint George, 30th November 1780.

BOTH the Army and Inhabitants maintained chiefly by Supplies from Bengal, and upon which, I am forry to observe, they must principally depend for their future Support. A Circumstance, than which we can have no more convincing Proof of the bad Policy, in renting the Company's Lands under this Presidency, to the Nabob, and of thereby rendering ourselves so intirely dependant upon him for every kind of Supplies; and which, by keeping them in our own Hands, we might ourselves command. It is a System which, from the present Experience of its bad Effects, I am induced to recommend to your serious Consideration for Remedy.

APPENDIX,

sed from fuch Terracard Peffelligns, will naver be obtained. It long as the Nabob has any

jences of continuing them under the Nabob, the Opperfices which have been exercised in their

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been clearly flated to you a and to us it is beyond, a Taulie, that the Advantages that might

Extract of the Proceedings of the President and Select Committee at Fort Saint George, the 19th June 1780

to temporize. The Mabob applied to us to have the Management of the Japane, in the

READ Letter from the Nabob.

From the Nabob to the Governor; dated 15th June, received 17th Ditto.

Colonel Capper has my Bond for the Sum of Twenty-five thousand Eight hundred and Eight Star Pagodas and a Half (25,8801); this is not due for Six Months to come; yet, as Colonel Capper has represented to me the Difficulties he is put to, by the Demand of his Creditors, it is my Defire to pay the above-mentioned Sum into the Company's Treasury (provided the Country is in Peace) along with the Kists for current Charges, ending the 30th June 1781. You will be kind enough to fatisfy Colonel Capper regarding the Discharge of this Money. What shall I say more?

The President is requested to desire the Nabob to explain the Nature of his Debt to Colonel Capper.

Extract of the Proceedings of the President and Select Committee at Fort Saint George, the 26th June 1780.

The President delivers in the following Minute.

The President acquaints the Committee, that having, at their Recommendation, applied to the Nabob for an Explanation of the Ground of his Letter, concerning an Account now subfifting between his Highness and Colonel James Capper, he has, in Consequence, been requested by the Nabob to inform the Committee, That the Balance due from him to Colonel Capper, amounting, as per his Bond, to Pagodas 25,880; exclusive of Interest upon it, consisted principally of Disburse. ments which the Colonel had made in England, upon His Highness's Account, when he last went Home with Dispatches from this Presidency: That the Colonel, soon after his Return to this Country, fettled Accounts with the Nabob, taking the faid Bond from him as an Acquittance of his Demand: That the Bond will not become due till the Month of December next, but that the Colonel having present Occasion for this Money, to enable him to make good a Sum which he owes Sir Robert Barker in England, and which Sir Robert had ordered his Attornies here to deposit in the Company's Treasury, until good Opportunities of remitting could be procured, had solicited the Nabob to affift him in this Emergency, so that he might be authorized to tell Sir Robert's Attornies, who were constantly importuning him for Payment of his Debt, that so much had, through his Means, been safely lodged in the Company's Funds, agreeably to Sir Robert's Directions; and that the same would be forth-coming whenever they (his Attornies) should have Occasion to draw for it, in order to remit it by such Conveyances as Sir Robert had pointed out.

That the Nabob being inclined to do all in his Power towards relieving Colonel Capper from his present Embarrassment, had promised the Colonel that he would request of this Government, to pass the Company's Receipt to Colonel Capper, for the Amount of his Highness's Bond to him, as so much paid into the Company's Cash, on Account of General Sir Robert Barker; he (the Nabob) meaning that the same should be included in the Kists which are now settling to be paid by his Highness, in the Course of the Year ending 30th April 1781.

That by this Transaction the Nabob's benevolent Intentions towards Colonel Capper would be fulfilled, the Company, in all Probability, so far from becoming Losers by their Interference, would enjoy the full Use of the Money in Question for a considerable Space of Time without Interest, by the Nabob's making good the Payment of it, before Sir Robert's Attornies could meet with fuitable Occasions of Remittance.

Upon a Review of the above recited Particulars, which the President submits to the Consideration of the Committee, the President is of Opinion, that the Request of the Nabob should be complied with, as there does not appear in it any thing unreasonable, or in any Shape inconsistent with the In-

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A P P E N D I X, N° 20, 21.

terest of the Company; and as our Duty enjoins us to treat, with the most favourable Attention, every Matter thus fituated, in which his Highness's Wishes are immediately concerned.

As the Nabob feems very anxious that the Committee should satisfy Colonel Capper, in regard to the Debt due to him; it is agreed, to oblige the Nabob in this Instance, by granting Colonel Capper a Bond for the Money; but it is recommended to the President to make such a Settlement with the Nabob, that the Company may sustain no Loss or Risque by this Transaction.

Extract of Letter from the President and Select Committee of Fort Saint George, to the Court of Directors; dated 9th January 1780.

Par. 97. Shortly upon the Departure of Sir Thomas Rumbold, we were folicited by the Nabob to affift him with a small Loan he was in want of, for discharging a Demand made upon him by Colonel James Capper. As the Nabob appeared very anxious that this Debt should be cleared off; and as he engaged that the Company should neither sustain Loss nor Risk by the Transaction, we acquiesced in the Proposition made to us by his Highness, and accordingly granted Colonel Capper a Bond for the Amount, as is particularly fet forth in our Proceedings of the Day referred to in the Margin.

Committee, 26th June 1780.

APPENDIX, N° 21.

Process of Continues

Extrast of Governor Rumbold's Minute.

MR. Petrie, when he was called before the Board, before the Siege of Pondicherry, promised to Fort St. George deliver in a State of the Tanjore Revenues for some Years past, which he had obtained from 21 Nov. 1778. good Authority. That Statement he has delivered to me, and I now lay it before the Committee; they will see from it how the Rents have been reduced.

A particular Account of the Tanjore Country.

Fel. 620,

The Yacosee Rajah was the First Man who took Possession of the Fort and Country of Tanjore ealled Lecoge from a Gentoo King. This Event happened on the 7th Day of February 1675; dated in Gentoo, Rauchina Nama Sum Vackaram Magah Sudda Septmee.

It appears from the Books which are kept in the Palace, that there were 5,753 Villages, which faid Villages were divided into the Five following Soubahs or Districts:

Soubah Trivady, Soubah Combiconum, a which was above a conductor Soubah Marjaveram, Soubah Mannergoody, Soubah Pattacotah and Vallamput.

The Country produced, in the Year 1675, under Yaccogee Rajah,	
Paddy Collums,	32,050,000
Yaccogee's eldest Son, Shajajee, succeeded to the Government, and the Country	
yielded annually, during a Reign of Thirty-fix Years,	Almos Labour
Paddy Collums - Manager -	32,050,000
Shajajee was succeeded by his Brother Sharabajee, and held the Government 18	
Years. The Country produced annually	24,000,000
This Deficiency in the Revenues was attributed to the Careleffness of his Manager.	
Tuccajee succeeded his Brother Sharabajee, and reigned Six Years. The Produce of	
the Country was annually,	24,000,000
Tuccajee was succeeded by his Son Baba Saib, who lived One Year; the Lands pro-	
duced,	20,000,000
At his Decease, his Wife Sucjanaboy took Charge of the Government for Two Years,	
and the Produce was per Annum,	20,000,000
At her Death, the Son of Sharabajee (called Colerajah) succeeded to the Government	
for One Year. The Produce was -	20,000,000
Rep. IV.	And
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APPENDIX, Nº 21.

And Colerajah's Successor was Pretap Sing, youngest Son of the deceased Tuccajee. He enjoyed the Government 24 and an Half Years. His Four Managers were Aunajee, Shanjejee, Ragupaty, and Yanjore Manajee, and a Dobeer. Under these	D Boy No death Frank M. Vi
Four Managers the Country produced every Year, Pretap Sing's eldest Son, Tulajee Maharajah, succeeded to the Throne. He employed the undermentioned Managers, viz. Manajee Hussain Cawn, Swororow	17,000,000
Balajee Sindar Dobeer, Gilbileapah Buchanna, Hircarrh Rangia. The Country produced, under these Managers, every Year,	
Sometime after this the Nabob took Possession of the Country and Fort of Tanjore.	15,000,000
He appointed the Dobeer to be the fole Manager; under whose Management the Country produced,	17,000,000
As soon as the Rajah was restored to his Fort and Country, he appointed Buchana Laula Vincatraputty, Tondamanapa Ranajia. Under these Managers the Country	
annually vielded	15,000,000
The Two last Years I believe it has fallen as low as	13,000,000

N. B. The foregoing Account I received from an old Man, who was a Writer under the Dobeer, and Manager, in the Time of Pretap Sing, Father to the present Rajah of Tanjore. I have given it literally from the Maratta Translation.

W^m Petrie.

An Account of the Tanjore Revenue, extracted from the Circar Books.

In the Three last Yea	rs of the Rajah's	Father's	Reign, viz.				
In the Year 1759		•		32 Lacks of * Chuckram's			
1760	•	•	•	33 D° D°			
1761	•	•	M. W.	37 D° D•			
In the Two First Year	ers of the present	Rajah's	Administration,				
In the Year 1762		•		28 D° D°			
1763	-	1 .		33 D° D°			
In the Year 1771	being the Yea	r of the	First Siege	of			
Tanjore, -	•		• • •	34 Lacks of Chuckrams			
During the Nabob's	Government,						
1773		• • •	e la • tas as	33 Lacks of Chuckrams			
1774	•	-		52 D° D°			
1775 being the Year of the Rajah's Restoration,							
the Nabob received during the Time							
	the Country wa	s possesse	d by him,	20 Lacks of Chuckrams			
The Rajah receive	d, in the Remain	der of th	at Year,	10 D D.			
Loft by a Change				10 D° D°			
In the Year 1776			-	26 D° D°			
1777		-		24 D° D°			

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Extract of Mr. Petrie's Evidence before the Committee, in Explanation of the above Accounts.

The Committee will observe, that the Account of the Revenues of the Tanjore Country is estimated in Collums of Paddy, or in Chuckrams. The Collum is a Measure which varies in different Parts of Hindostan. In Tanjore I believe it is between 70 and 80 English Quarts, and the Medium Price of a Collum of Paddy (or Rice before it is beat out) is 3½ Gold Fanams, or 7 Silver Fanams, or nearly One Shilling and Four Pence Steeling; so that One Lack, or 100,000 Collums of Paddy, at the aforementioned Price, will produce Star Pagodas 15,555. 25 fs.

In the Tanjore Country the Star Pagoda is valued at 45 Madras or Silver Fanams. The Porto

Novo Pagoda is from 10 to 15 per Cent. inferior to the Star.

A Chuckram is equal to 20 Madras or 10 Gold Fanams.

Two Chuckrams and One Fanam are equal to One Porto Novo Pagoda.

Forty-two Madras or Silver Fanams are equal to One Porto Novo Pagoda, in the Tanjore Accounts; but in the Company's Books the Porto Novo Pagoda is reckoned at 36 Fanams, and the Star Pagoda at 42, although in Fact it varies from 41 to 47, and even more.

* 10 Fanams ____ make One Chuckram.

2 Chuckrams and 3½ Fanams,
or
or
23½ Tanjore Fanams ____ make One Star Pagoda.

A P P E N D I X, N° 22.

Extract from Mr. Petrie's Evidence before the Committee.

BEFORE I fpeak of the present State of the Tanjore Country, it will be necessary to inform the Committee, that not many Years ago, that Province was confidered as one of the most flourishing, best cultivated, populous Districts in Hindostan. I first saw this Country in 1768; when it exhibited a very different Picture from its present Situation. Tanjore was formerly a Place of great Foreign and Inland Trade; it imported Cotton from Bombay and Surat; Raw and Worked Silks from Bengal; Sugar, Spices, &c. from Sumatra, Malacca, and the Eaftern Islands; Gold, Horses, Elephants, and Timber, from Pegu, and various Articles of Trade from China. It was by Means of Tanjore that a great Part of Hyder Ally's Dominions, and the North-western Parts of the Maratta Empire, were supplied with many European Commodities, and with a Species of Silk Manufacture from Bengal, which is almost universally worn as a Part of Dref by the Natives of Hindostan. The Exports of Tanjore were, Muslins, Chintz, Handkerchiefs, Ginghams, various Sorts of long Cloths, and a coarse painted Cloth; which last constitutes a material Article in the Investments of the Dutch and Danes, being in great Demand for the African, West Indian, and South American Markets.—Few Countries have more natural Advantages than Tanjore; it possesses a rich and fertile Soil, singularly well supplied with Water from the Two great Rivers, Cavery and Coleroon, which, by Means of Reservoirs, Sluices, and Canals, are made to disperse their Waters through almost every Field in this Country: To this latter Cause we may chiefly attribute the uncommon Fertility of Tanjore; the Face of the Country is beautifully diversified, and in its Appearance approaches nearer to England than any other Part of India that I have feen. Such was Tanjore not many Years ago; but its Decline has been fo rapid, that in many Districts it would now be difficult to trace the Remains of its former Opulence.

To account for this Revolution, various Causes must be affigued. That the Revenues fell short of former Collections some Years preceding the Capture of Tanjore for the Nabob, must be charged upon the rapacious Ministers who at that Time ruled the Country, and plundered their Master while they oppressed the Inhabitants: Districts were mortgaged for present Supplies; and Jaghires to a large Amount settled upon themselves, many of which have not yet reverted to the Circar. But as those Evils were not of long Duration, their Effects were only partially felt; for at this Period, as I have been informed, the Manufactures flourished, the Country was populous, and well cultivated, the Inhabitants were wealthy and industrious. Since the Year 1771, the Æra of the first Siege, until the Restoration of the Rajah, the Country having been during that Period Twice the Seat of War, and having undergone Two Revolutions in the Government, Trade, Manufactures, and Agriculture, were neglected, and many Thousands of Inhabitants went in Quest of a more fecure Abode. It is however necessary in this Place to observe, that during the Year 1774, while Tanjore was governed by the Nabob, all the Accounts which I have seen, make the Revenue to amount to One-third more than the Year preceding the Conquest, and to more than Double the Sum which appeared in the Circar Books for the Year I refided at Tanjore. Strange as this Circumstance may appear at first View, I think it may be explained by the unusual high Price of Grain in the Year 1774, when the Scarcity was so great as almost to amount to a Famine, by the Tuncan Duties being raifed, and by many of the old Jaghires and Grants from the Circars being refumed by the Nabob.

Since the Restoration of the Rajah in 1776, many Causes have contributed to lessen the Revenue and impoverish the Country. I will first mention the Ignorance and Rapacity of his principal Managers, as I look upon this as the great and primary Evil from whence most of the other originate. Secondly, to the Failure of many of the principal Farmers, and to the unusual Cheapness of Grain. And thirdly, to a general Opinion, which for a long Time ran through the Country, that the Rajah's Government would not be of long Duration, and that another Revolution was approaching. Hence every Species of Embezzlement and Peculation; his Ministers extorting Money from the Zemindars; they oppressing the People, who are often obliged to dispose of their Cattle, and the very Implements of Husbandry, to satisfy the Calls of their unrelenting Landlords. The thousand Evils resulting from such a regular System of Oppression, are too obvious to render it necessary to enlarge upon the Subject.

Ever fince his Restoration, the Rajah has been oppressed with a heavy Load of Debt. His Expenditure has been enormous. Many of the Farmers who owed him large Balances, have absended.

PPENDIX,

iconded. He had no Money but what was levied from his People, or raised by destructive Loans at an exorbitant ruinous Interest.

The great Scarcity of Specie in the Tanjore Country is an Evil which has been long felt, and when I left India, it had got to an alarming Height. Pagodas and Fanams were formerly coined to a large Amount at Tanjore. But a former Rajah having fold the Right of Coinage to the Dutch at Negapatam, the Country depends chiefly upon that Source now for its Supplies of Specie.

2d February, 1782.

EDWARD COTSFORD, Esquire, attending, was examined as followeth; viz.

water and, unif. of years from a appoint asset Wester Q. How long has he been in India, and in what Stations?

Q. When did he go last there, and when return?

Q. In what Station was he?

A. I was appointed a Writer on the Madras Establishment, in November 1757: I was first put under the Military Storekeeper, as his Affistant; some Months before the Siege of Madras, I was appointed to act as Practitioner Engineer, with the Rank of Enfign in that Corps; I continued in it (but chiefly in the Field) until the Reduction of Madura, about the latter End of 1764: I then went to England, where I arrived about the End of March, 1765: About a Year after I returned again to India, and upon quitting my Military Employment, was appointed Chief or Refident at Ganjam, in April 1768: I quitted Ganjam (as I think) the latter End of the Year 1772; and upon my Arrival at Madras, was fworn in as a Member of the Council (my Due by Rotation) and foon after left India: In January 1778 I was appointed Chief at Masulipatam, by the Court of Directors: The following August I arrived at Madras, and took Charge of Masulipatam in the December of the fame Year: I quitted that Chiefship at the End of 1780, and left Madras for England in January following, where I arrived the End of the Year 1781.

4th. Q. He will please to give the Committee such Information respecting the Company's Possessions under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, as may enable them to judge of their present

A. The State of the Affairs of the Company, under the Presidency of Fort Saint George is, I think, alarming.

All that Part of the Carnatic contained between Nelloor to the Northward, and Trichinopoly Inland, and Cuddalore on the Sea Coast to the Southward, is possessed by the Enemy, and (as I believe) almost all the Forts and Strong Holds therein, except Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Wandewash, consequently no immediate Supplies of any Kind can be drawn from those Countries.

In the Districts under Nelloor to the Northward, the Authority of the Nabob's Government is much shaken; and the Conduct of his Servants in the Revenue Branch there, has been contradictory to his Orders, therefore their Fidelity to him may be suspected. This Information I received in private Letters from Captain Welsford of the Company's Troops, who was in the Command of Nelloor when I left Masulipatam, but is (as I understand) since dead.

The Vencatyghery and Calastry Rajahs, whose Zemindaries are inland of Nelloor may, and probably will be, dilatory in paying any Tribute; for which Conduct, confidering their near Situation

to Caldapah, in Hyder's Possession, they may urge several ostensible Reasons.

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APPENDIX,

The Ongole and Palnaud Countries, situated still to the Northward of Nelloor, were, when I eft India, unmolested, but the Revenue arising from them is inconsiderable. It is my Opinion, the Resources to be drawn from all the Countries above-mentioned are uncertain, and, at all Events cannot be considerable.

From the Four Circars at present in the Possession of the Company (if the Investment for England must for the present be discontinued to supply the Exigencies of the Government abroad) after disbursing the Civil and Military Charges dependant upon them, the following Supplies for the Carnatic might be drawn annually:

From Mas ^m and its Dependencies Viz ^m and its Dependencies Ganjam, and its Dependencies	:	3,00,000 1,00,000
Ganjam, and its Dependences	Total	4,70,000

There is an Annual Payment of Pescush to Nizam Ally, the Soubah of the Decan, for the Circars,

which is not provided for in the above.

The Countries dependent upon Trichinopoly, Madura, and Palamcotah, are liable to Incursions of the Enemy's Cavalry (which although such a Force may not attempt for the present a permanent Possession) may, and probably will, prevent any Revenue from being collected, particularly in the Two latter of these Countries, where the leading People, I understand, are not entirely attached to the Nabob's Government.

The present State of Tanjore, and the Degree of Good Will of the Rajah towards the India Company, I really do not know, therefore I cannot fay what Affiftance he may be able or willing

to give in the present Conjuncture.

The District of Nagore (a Part of the Tanjore Country possessed by the Company) has been over-run and destroyed by a Detachment of Hyder's Troops, some Time in February 1781.

The total Inability (as it should feem) of the Nabob Mahommed Ally Cawn, to bear any Part of the great Charges which the War in the Carnatic will inevitably incur, must be mentioned. Without powerful Affistance from him in the Article of Money, the Governor and Council may be driven to great Extremity, before Hyder (even if not affifted by an Ally) can be compelled to retire from the Carnatic.

5th.

Q. Whether does he, from his Knowledge of the Circars at different Periods, consider them

to be now in a State of Advancement or Decline in Wealth and Population?

A. I consider the Zemindaries to be at present in a State of Decline. I am led to this Opi- Jenindanies in assate nion from comparing the Management of the Business at Masulipatam under former Chiefs, at of decline. the Times I have passed through that Place, as also from the Records which I have read, together with my own, in the Years 1779 and 1780. I do not find, that in Times previous to my Administration of Affairs there, any Difficulties of Moment occurred; whereas, during my Time, the Impediments to the Collection of the Revenue were great and continual, as will appear from a Perusal of the Correspondence between the Madras Presidency and Masulipatam, at the Time.

I understand, from conversing with Persons long resident there, that the Vicinity of Masulipatum is not so populous as it has been; but I see no Cause to imagine, that the Circars in general are less fo than they have been for some Years past, particularly as the Countries have seldom, even in a partial Degree, experienced the Rigours of War, fince they have been in the Possession of the Company.

Q. What are the Causes of that State of the Zemindars?

A. From the best Information I have received during my Residence in the Circars (at Ganjam and Masulipatam) the Tribute received from the Zemindars, in the Government of the Mahomedans, fince the Time of Nadir Shaw's Invafion of the Empire, was very uncertain and irregular; frequently large Sums were exacted, but rarely paid, owing to the very uncertain Possession which those exercising the Government had in those fluctuating Times: Pretenders also to Authority have frequently entered the Countries, and demanded Money. In these Times the Zemindars found it necessary to maintain Troops, both for immediate Protection, and to enable them to make Use of luch Advantages as the frequent Changes of Government presented to them; and, upon the whole, they generally evaded paying any thing considerable. When the French, under Mont'. Buffy, took Possession of these Circars, the different Zemindars entertained large Bodies of Men. Things were in much the same State when Colonel Forde took Masulipatam. Since that Period, the Company have had permanent Possession of the Circars, under the Jurisdiction of Masulipatam, and have enforced regular Payment of their Tribute: But the Zemindars took some Years before they disbanded their Troops; and even now, in many of their Zemindaries, great Portions of Land are sequestered, and held by the Possessors as Jaghires. Whether it proceeds from a Principle of Pride in the Zemindars, Jemindars, that these Lands are not resumed, or whether their principal Servants prevent it from other Motives, Saghues. I cannot fay. This Drawback, however, without any Advantage attending it to them, as formerly, REP. IV.

Star Pagadas

APPENDIX, Nº 23.

is in my Opinion one Reason of their Decline. The Zemindars pay very high Interest to Soucars, or Bankers, who advance them Money to make good their Tribute, before the Collections in the Country can be made: This is a heavy Charge upon the Zemindars. European Individuals have also been accustomed to lend Money at high Interest to the Zemindars, before the Publication of the regulating Act; but I know of no such Interference by Europeans since that Time. This I consider as another Cause of their Decline.

I do not recollect that the Company's Tribute has ever been remitted in Consideration of unfavourable Seasons, though Delays in Payments in some Instances have. As the Tribute paid to the Company exceeds what had been generally paid to Nizam Ally, the Soubah of the Decan, this

also may have had some Influence to their Detriment.

deyond the Mysens for Scarons,

7th.

Q. In what Circumstances are the Zemindars in general? Are they in a prospering or declining State?

A. The principal Zemindars under Masulipatam are much in Debt to Soucars and other Individuals: I believe, not less than Six Lacks of Pagodas, over and above their Arrears due to the

Company.

In the Coffimcotah and Chicacole Provinces of the Chicacole Circar, which are under the Jurisdiction of Vizagapatam, most of the Zemindaries are at present held by Vizeram Rauze. He cannot, I think, be much in Arrear to the Company, or in any Respect distressed, as the Tribute he pays is comparatively very small to the Countries in his Possession. What his Concerns with Soucars or other Individuals are, I know not.

In the Itchapore District of the Chicacole Circar, under the Jurisdiction of Ganjam, the Zemindars have ever, I believe, been poor and inconsiderable; but I know no immediate Cause why that Country should not flourish, since the Terms upon which the present Renter holds it are reasonable; The Maratta War may indeed have an Instuence to its Detriment. The latter Part of this Query is

already answered above in the 6th Article.

8th.

Q. What are the Causes of their Advance or Decline? A. This Query is already answered in the 6th Article.

9th.

Q. Does he consider the Measure of calling down the Zemindars to Madras, as having contributed

to the Deficiency of the Payment.

A. Certainly the calling down the Zemindars to Madras must have occasioned them some additional Expence, and some Consussion in the internal Management of their Countries must have arisen from their long Absence; for these Reasons I think it has contributed to the Desiciency of the Payment in some Degree; but whether in the Degree equal to what the Zemindars themselves alledge, I will not take upon me to say; but probably not. Considering the State of the Zemindars in general, and the State of India at the Time, I think the insisting upon an Increase of their Tribute or Jemma-bundy was injudicious.

10th

Q. To what is the Necessity owing of the Dependence of the Zemindars upon the Soucars?

A. It has been the constant Usage of the Country, for the Zemindars to make their Payments, through the Medium of the Soucars: Sometimes, and most frequently, they are constrained to borrow of them through Necessity; sometimes their Interference is intended to conceal the real State of the Zemindar's Affairs, and excite an Idea that he is poor. The Transactions between them are conducted with the greatest Secresy, the Soucar never disclosing the State of the Affairs of the Zemindars.

rith.

Q. Do the Soucars oppress the Zemindars?

A. Soucars are Money-lenders: They do not, I believe, always take the same Premiums for the Sums they advance, but proportion their Demand to the Exigency of the Borrower; and this is the only Way that I know of, in which they can be said to oppress the Zemindars.

The Chief and Council at Masulipatam, in a Letter to the President and Council at Madras, under

12th.

Q. Would it be advisable to render the Tribute of the Zemindars fixed and certain?

Date the 13th of June 1780, have entered pretty largely on this Matter.

A. That the Annual Tribute should be fixed, is, I conceive, the Mode best calculated for the Welfare of the Countries and the Zemindars, and in no Shape detrimental to the Company. In saying it should be fixed, I by no Means mean that the Company should be bound by any written Engagement to the Zemindars to that Effect. Indeed I have always understood, that the assembling the Zemindars was principally to receive from them sufficient Bills upon the Soucars, for their Tribute due; at the same Time the Zemindar received annually a Cowle, stating, with other Matters, the particular

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APPENDIX, N° 23:

particular Periods of Payment. Some Years ago they affembled at Rajahmundry, where the Chief settled with them; and of later Years at Masulipatam, where their Concerns came more immediately under the Cognizance of the Chief and Council.

13th.

Q. Does he think the present Mode of leasing the Lands a proper one; or does he consider it as

having a Tendency to oppress the Zemindars and Renters?

A. I do not conceive that the Mode of receiving the Revenues from the Zemindary Lands is at all oppressive to the Zemindars. No Agents of the Company have any Interference with the internal Management of their Countries, unless in Cases where they forfeit their exclusive Right, by Non-payment of Tribute, or some other great Cause; and even in those Cases the Zemindar himself gives a written Order to his Servants in Trust in the Country, to deliver up his principal Fort, and the Management of his Country, to fuch Persons as the Company may send to take Charge of them.

In the 6th Article, I have observed, that Europeans have sometimes lent Money to the Zemindars. This, I think, might have been in some Instances a Ground for Oppression. It has been customary in these Cases, to make over the Produce of certain Villages or Districts, in which the Creditor has his Agent, to take Care that the Revenue thereof is properly applied. When such Creditor is the Chief, or any other Member of the Council, the Servant employed under the Strength of his Master's Influence, may be very faulty, almost with Impunity. Indeed I believe it has been no very uncommon Case, where the Servants of the Zemindar and his Creditor have combined together to cheat their respective Masters. Chiefs of Subordinates may be in some Degree oppressive, by granting Dustucks or Orders for the Passage of certain Articles through the Country Duty-free, by which the Zemindars are deprived of so much of their Revenue. The principal Servant of the Chief has it also much in his Power to oppress Individuals, and in many Cases with Security. I do not mean here to apply the Two last Cases to any Individual. It is an Evil arising from the Principles of despotic Government, although that Government is administered by an Authority not professing those Principles.

Renters may be liable to Oppressions from similar Cases.

14th.

Q. Does he think the Agreements for the Possession of the Lands too short?

A. What concerns the Zemindars in this Article, is already answered in the 12th. With respect to the Havelly Lands (which may be translated Demesne Lands) given in Farm Early lands (Renters, I think short Leases are preferable, not avoid in The Leases are preferable, not avoid in The Leases are preferable. to Renters, I think fhort Leases are preferable, not exceeding Three Years. When I was Resident at Ganjam, I recommended the letting the Havelly Lands for One Year only. My Reason for this Opinion is, that there is a greater Probability to a Renter who has regularly fulfilled his Engagements, that he may have a Renewal of his Lease, than there is to the Company, that they may not fuffer considerable Losses in a long Lease, taking it for granted, that the Servants of the Company continually watch over the Welfare of the Countries committed to their Charge.

15th.

Q. Does he think the Sums exacted from them above what the Lands can bear?

A. I have already in Part given an Answer to this Query, as far as the same concerns the Zemindars.

I believe it is no very uncommon Case for Renters to give in Proposals, by which, where they have sauce of my h rente been accepted, they have been confiderable Lofers. They have chiefly been urged to this from a Principle of Pride or Competition. Where this happens, the Countries so rented out, must suffer fome Devastation. I think many of the Farms are rented out too high.

I have been told, that in Times before the Europeans had any Interference in these Mat- Public Knewto Core ters, the Tribute from the Zemindars, and the Rents from the Havelly Lands, were much lower than at present. than they have ever been fince. Such a Conduct certainly qualified the Rigour of a despotic Govern-

ment, and provided for the Prosperity of the Country. Anwar a dien Cawn (Father to Mahommed Ally, the present Nabob of the Carnatic) who War a dien Land was the Nizam's Deputy in the Chicacole Circar, took a very low Tribute from the Zemindars; Wisams defuls the Havelly Lands also were leased out upon easy Terms. This I learned from the Records of the

Country when I was at Ganjam.

16th.

Q. Does he think the Renters really unable to pay, or is it only a Pretence?

A. I believe in general, when the Renters fail in their Payments, it proceeds from Inability; the Cause of this Inability is partly stated in the last Article; the Natives in general do not pay Attention enough to Œconomy; and in some Cases they are very extravagant, particularly in celebrating the Weddings which happen in their Families, which may also promote this Inability.

Q. Are the inferior Possessor of the Lands in a State of Ease or not? [Suppose the answer no.] Q. What are the Causes?

A. When the Lands are farmed out at a Rent higher than they will bear (as stated before) the inferior Possessions will be oppressed. I do not recollect any other Cause, speaking in general.

APPENDIX, Nº 23.

wone cultivator than formerly.

Q. Are the Lands better or worse cultivated than formerly?

A From the Consideration that a larger Rent is now enacted from the Lands, whereby the Ryots or Inhabitants have a smaller Share, the Inference to be drawn must be, that they are worse cultivated now than formerly; and I think I may venture to say they generally are so, from what has passed within my own Observation, during my Residence in India.

20th.

Q. Does he think the Establishment, and other Expences, of the Zemindars and Renters, in any Degree the Cause of their Distress?

A. I have taken Notice, that many of the Zeminda's have not put aside intirely their Establishment of Troops, under the Name of Sibbendy. I know of no particular Cause for their Distress more

than I have already mentioned.

I have already noted, that the Renters are generally extravagant in the Celebration of their Weddings. As their Manner of living is very simple, and always the same, I do not think it can conduce to their Distress. If it does in any Degree, it must arise from their Hospitality; the Natives hold this Virtue in high Respect, and are sometimes almost unbounded in their Acts of Benevolence: All this may be equally applied to the Zemindars.

21ft.

Q. Is the Country more or less populous than it formerly was?

A. I have frequently heard it affirmed, that the Company's Jaguire Lands in the Carnatic, are less populous than they were some Years ago; but as I have never seen any Proof that it is so, I cannot assent to that Belief, particularly as it may reasonably be supposed, that the Nabob's Residence in the Vicinity of Madras, must have drawn many People from the interior Parts of the Country. As I have not been much at Madras of late Years, I am not sufficiently informed of the State of Population in the Carnatic in general. What concerns the Northern Circars has been already answered in the 5th Article.

22d.

Q. What are the Causes of the Difference of Population in the Neighbourhood of Masulipatam, as before-mentioned.

A. As it was in Times preceding the Arrival of Europeans in which Masulipatam was more populous than it has been of later Years, I cannot tell the Causes of the Decrease of Population there; but most probably, it has been from the great Decrease of Trade, which I understand was formerly very considerable there.

23d.

Q. Have the Revenues under Masulipatam been well paid? If not, what have been the Causes?

A. I believe, when the Circars first came into the Possession of the English East India Company, the Countries dependent upon Masulipatam were in a much more flourishing State than they are at present, and the Revenue arising from them more punctually paid. In a former Paragraph, I have noted the probable Causes why the Zemindars have decreased in Wealth; but until these sew Years back, this Influence was not felt by the Company immediately, as the Revenue was still regularly received: But the Zemindars began to contract Debts, which have since become very considerable. Since the Period of the unhappy Disputes in the Council in which Lord Pigot was deprived of his Authority, the Affairs of the Company every where on the Coromandel Coast have visibly declined. Upon my Arrival at Madras in 1778. I found the general State of Things entirely altered, and much for the worse, since the Time of my leaving India in

During the Time that the Concerns of Masulipatam were under my Charge as Chief, the Revenues have been ill paid, although no Endeavours were wanting on my Part to enforce Order and Obedience in the Zemindars; and I believe I may venture to affirm, that no former Chief had so many Impediments to encounter as I had, over and above the general ill State of the Company's Affairs. The following I consider as the immediate Causes of the Difficulties I

experienced.

The calling down the Zemindars to the Presidency, which I have already taken Notice of in the 9th Paragraph; the Loss of Time also, from their Stay at Madras after my Arrival, was very considerable, and of Detriment.

The encreasing the Jemabundy or Tribute of the principal Zemindars, occasioned much Dif-

content amongst them.

The depriving the Company's Interpreter, or Dubash, named Vencaty Royaloo, of certain Posfessions held in the Circars, and the lessening his Authority in the Opinions of the Zemindars, was the Cause of giving me much additional Trouble, and the Measure itself was a great Impediment to me.

The suffering the Zemindars to have Vackeels, or Agents, residing at the Presidency, was also a very considerable Bar in conducting the Affairs at Masulipatam.

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APPENDIX, N° 23,

To these Causes may be added the eventual one which the War with Hyder Ally occasioned, I mean his overrunning the Guntoor Circar with a confiderable Body of Cavalry (from 3 to 5000) by which the Minds of the Soucars were much embarrassed at a very critical Time, as will more fully appear in the Correspondence with the Presidency.

Q. Are Manufactures in a State of Advance or Decline?

A. I think upon the whole they may be faid to be upon the Decline, as the Cloths are in general higher priced, and not so well fabricated as they have been: I speak chiefly of Manufactures in the Circars; in what State they are in the Carnatic, I am in a great Degree ignorant.

A. In Consequence of our Successes last War, the Manufactures have been in a great Degree in Transfacturer in the the Hands of the Company, which enabled their Servants at the different Factories, to provide Cloth hand of the Company to the Europe of the Europe of th upon their own Account, after Supplying the Company to the Extent of their Demands. The French during the Peace have also had an Agent or Agents at Yanam, living there under our Government, who have provided Cloth for private Adventurers of their own Nation chiefly. Of late Years the Danes have fallen into this Track of Trade, and I believe have been supplied in a great Degree by British Agents. The Demands for this Trade being great, without any Check, or that nice Inspection into the Fabrick of the Cloths, which is constantly observed in the Investment provided for the Company, may be, and I think is, the Cause that the Cloths in general are higher rated, and not so well fabricated.

The almost insuperable Difficulties which the Company have put in the Way of remitting Money to England by Individuals, together with the great Falling-off of their own Investments, have afforded Strangers both the Opportunity and the Means of carrying on a very advantageous Trade, which in its Consequences must be detrimental to the Company. This Matter, I think, deserves the Attention

of the Committee.

Q. What is his Opinion of the Establishment of the Committee of Circuit?

27th.

Q. Was it well calculated to answer the Purposes of its Institution?

A. The Court of Directors, in their Letter to Madras under the Date, April 12th, 1775, certainly directed the Attention of the Government at Madras to proper Objects for the Enquiry of a Committee of Circuit; but I think the Mode ordered for that Enquiry, which has been, and is still to much wanted, is open to some Objections.

The Establishment of such a Committee as was ordered by the Directors, would be attended with

more Expence than the Nature of the Business to be done made necessary.

The Bulinels they were to be employed upon was not, as I conceive, of the deliberative Kind, except in the fingle Case of letting out the Lands at the Expiration of the former Leases; therefore,

that the Appointment of so many Gentlemen was unnecessary.

The empowering them to re-let the Lands independent of the Chief and Council, under whole Jurildiction the Countries might be, would diminish too much the Authority and Responsibility of such Chief and Council, and make it very difficult for them to act with Vigour in Cases where a particular Exertion might be necessary. I hold it as a Maxim, that in the Government of despotic Countries, the ruling Power cannot be divided without Detriment; Disputes also would arise between the Committee and the Chief and Council, to the Detriment of the Company. Upon the Whole, I think it very possible, that the Inconveniences of such an Establishment might more than counter-ballance any Advantage that would arise from it.

Observing how great the Hopes entertained by the Directors were, from the Establishment of the Committee of Circuit, by the great Disapprobation they have shewn, from their Orders not having been executed, I give my Opinion on these Two Queries with some Diffidence. If I did not conceive there was another Mode for gaining a very accurate Knowledge of these Countries, not attended with those

Inconveniences, perhaps I should not have hazarded this Opinion.

Q. Was there a fufficient Number of the Servants of the Company capable of executing that Commission independent of the Members of Council employed in it when it was abolished?

A. I have no Doubt but there were many Servants of the Company equally capable with the Members of the Board when the Committee of Circuit was abolished; unless indeed, from their Station, the latter could receive any additional Weight.

Q. What is his Opinion of the Measure of abolishing it?

visione the Amount le rentitted to England

A. I think when it was abolished some other Mode should have been substituted by the Governor and Council, that the Spirit of the Orders from Home might have been followed; but it is possible REP. IV.

A P P E N D I X, Nº 23.

that the general State of the Company's Affairs at the Time might have obstructed the Prosecution of the Orders received; and of this I am not Master enough of the Subject to judge. It certainly is an Implication, that a Country is in a State of Tranquillity, where Inquiries of this Nature can be made.

30th.

Q. Would not an accurate Investigation of the Circars, upon the Plan of the Committee of Circuit, be still of great Advantage?

A. Admitting that the Committee of Circuit is a good Mode, I fear the State of Affairs there is such as to discourage the putting it in immediate Execution.

31st.

Q. What is the State of the Jaguire Lands?

A. To this Query I cannot answer from my own Knowledge; but I have heard it frequently, and indeed always afferted, that the Jaguire Lands are rather in a declining than a flourishing State; and the Reason given is, that the Nabob is so tenacious of holding these Lands, that he gives for them more than they are worth, to exclude any other Candidate; this probably obliges him to draw a greater Revenue from the Countries, than is consistent with sound Policy, or the Dictates of simple Justice.

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Q. Is it of Advantage that they should be continued with the Nabob?

A. Considering the Conduct of the Nabob of late Years, and the Power he has assumed, I think it highly improper that the Jaguire Lands should be under his Management.

The principal Motive of the Nabob in renting the Jaguire is, as I believe, that the fole Authority throughout the Carnatic shall be in him. I believe he would consider the letting any other Person

have these Lands as disgraceful to him.

in an ell black

It is not consistent with the Company's Prosperity, that any Person possessing Ideas of Independence, should have unlimited Power in the Jaguire Lands; as in that Case the Benefits arising from a Territory which is so well situated to afford Resources of all Kinds to the Presidency may be much lessened, and Abuses committed in the Country not be effectually enquired into. I believe there are Instances mentioned in the Records at Madras to this Purpose, but I do not remember them sufficiently to point them out particularly.

33d.

Q. Are his own Lands in a better State?

A. I have always understood that the Nabob's Government is very oppressive, and that the Inhabitants are kept in great Poverty, and consequently that his Countries have greatly declined. As it is now some Years since I have been any where in the interior Parts of the Carnatic, I can say nothing to this Query from my own Knowledge.

34th.

Q. What is the Cause of his Diffres?

A. Upon Public Grounds this I think cannot be accounted for, as the Nabob has held the Carnatic in a State of uninterrupted Peace for many Years.—That the Nabob should be in actual Distress under such Circumstances, is a Matter of great Moment, and highly deserving the Attention of the Committee; because, if it is a Fact, it demonstrates that the Company, so far from being Gainers from their Concerns in the Carnatic, must be Losers.—The Expence of reducing Pondicherry and Mahé may have been considerable, but the Amount of this Expence is greatly over-ballanced by the immense Debts he has contracted with Individuals.

O. Is there not a great Annual Exportation of Specie from the Country

Q. Is there not a great Annual Exportation of Specie from the Country?

A. Independent of the Specie fent to China on Account of the Company (chiefly from Bengal)
I believe within the last Twelve Years very considerable Sums have been exported by Individuals from the Coromandel Coast, and some from Bengal also, but to what Amount annually, I cannot take upon me to say.

Q. To what is the Exportation of Specie owing?

A. Some few Individuals may have fent Specie to China for the Advantage of the high Interest paid for Money there; but it is owing, in a much greater Degree, to the Difficulties which Individuals find in making Remittances to England directly, by which (amongst other Expedients) they have fallen upon the Mode of sending it to China, from whence the Amount is remitted to England, either by Bills on the Company or others.

APPENDIX, Nº 21.

37th.

Q. What does he think will be the Effect of that Exportation of Specie?

A. I believe it is generally understood, that the Exportation of the Specie is of Detriment to a State; the Exportation to China, therefore, must be in a more particular Manner so, as it is believed that none is ever sent out of that Country.

Further Questions put to Mr. Cotsford.

Were the Zemindars and Renters under the Mahomedan Government subject to any Payments

more than the Rents agreed to be paid annually for the Districts which they held?

I believe the Deputies of the Government did receive, over and above the Tribute settled under the Government, a further Sum under the Name of Nazar or Present, which they pretended was for Payment of their Troops; but their Ability to procure this was in Proportion to the Strength of their Army.

Did the Presents bear any Proportion to the Tribute, or were they arbitrary? I think they were arbitrary.

After the Zemindaries came under European Government, did any of the Remains of the Nazar or Presents exist?

I believe it has existed, and think I have seen a Paper of Mr. Bussy's, where a Part of the Tribute is brought to Account under the Head of Present.

When it came from the French, under our Government, did the same Practice exist? I think it has existed in a greater or less Degree ever since.

Under what Head is it entered in our Accounts?

There is no fuch Head. I never understood any fuch Articles were brought to Account in the Company's Accounts.

What comes of the Money fo exacted?

I think whatever Presents were received were considered as a Perquisite of the Station, and not confidered in any Respect as a Part of the Tribute.

Are the Presents now given certain, and bearing a settled Proportion to the fixed Tribute paid by the Zemindar, or are they optional at the Discretion of the Giver?

They are entirely optional.

Suppose the Zemindars had not been called down to Madras, would not you have thought yourself at Liberty, consistent with your Duty, to have accepted such Gratuities from the Zemindars?

I should have thought it my first Duty to enforce the Payment of the Company's Tribute, without suffering my own Interest to interfere with it; but I don't mean to say I should have declined the customary Advantages of my Situation.

Is any Present of Importance paid upon the Collections? I don't know that there is.

Had you Occasion to see any of the Zemindars after their Return from Madras? I saw almost all belonging to Masulipatam at Masulipatam.

Had you any Conversation with them about the Presents made to Sir Thomas Rumbold, or any of the Council of the Madras Government?

I had no Conversation with them concerning Presents to Sir Thomas Rumbold, or any of the Council of the Presidency of Madras; but they complained of the Expences to and from Madras, and while resident there, as Reasons for not being so punctual as formerly in paying their Tribute; and upon the same Occasion, and with the same View, they mentioned the Disorders created in the Management of their Affairs in their Absence, particularly alluding to the Misconduct of their Servants, and in the Course of Business I found some of it verified.

Did it come to your Knowledge by any other Means, that Presents were given at Madras? I have no Authority to affert that Presents were given at Madras. I don't know any were given.

Did the Zemindars when at Madras pay any Sums for Tribute, they would otherwise have paid at Masulipatam?

I think they gave Soucar Securities for some, but I had much Difficulty in recovering it; nor were the Sums promised to be paid, equal to what at the same Time would have been received at Masuli-patam, had the Zemindars been there to look after their own Business.

What

A P P E ING Dul X, q N' 23.

What other Mode do you apprehend might have been taken instead of appointing the Committee of Circuit?

I recommend the same Mode which was taken when Mr. Barnard surveyed the Jaghire in the Carnatic. refore, multi be in a more particular Manner (is, as it is belief

Could an Individual execute the Orders given by the Court of Directors in their Letter of 12 April 1775, relating to the Investigation of the Circars with that Authority as Five Persons under the Authority of the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George?

I think the Inquiries pointed out for the Instruction of the Committee of Circuit by the Court of Directors, could be as well executed by One Person of Ability, it being merely the taking the Records of the feveral Villages as I understand; which Records, by the Customs of the Country, are kept in every Pergunnah and Village by Black Servants belonging to the Circar or Government.

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Had you Occasion to Re any of the Zemindars after their Rettun from Merra ? To have the state of the state

I see and Converteding with siren good of the Property and trade I house Rundold, or any of the we are seen the Thomas Rumbold of any of the Council. of the Prolidency of Madias , but they complemed of the Expenses to and from Madias, and while tellont there, as Residue for any the northean it peneture as formerly in having their Triouge; and upon the rate Octablem and with the fame V.cw. they mentioned the Disorders treated in the Vistingement of or Affiles to their Ablance, parecularly allowing to the Maleonduck of their Services, and in the

less tower to emer house I elsewhile to Spiner. Did it come to your Manwhedge be any other Means, if at Prefents were given at Madras? no Authority to adeir that Felenia wase given at Madeia. I don't know any were given.

Tracticle Medication when at Madea pay any Jums for Tablate, they would otherwise have paid as

I small above carde Sourcas Securides for fome, but I had south Difficulty in recovering it; not were , without grammed to be part, equal to what at the lame I ime would have been received at Maluliparant, had the Zeminders been there to look after their own Buffinels. Jan VV

